FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 AUGUST 1984

Persian Gulf

Plane Hijacking — A passenger plane in flight between the UAE and Iran was hijacked on 28 August and forced to land in Iraq after being refused permission to land in Kuwait, KUNA reported. The plane was carrying 206 passengers and crew, the agency noted.

The spokesman for the Iranian Foreign Ministry, in an interview with a Tehran radio correspondent, condemned the hijacking as an "inhuman and overt act of air piracy," charging that "fighter planes of the Iraqi regime" forced the plane to land at a military airport in Iraq.

Attack on Tanker — The Panamanian tanker *Cleo 1* was attacked near Qatar by "unidentified aircraft" believed to be Iranian, KUNA reported citing Abu Dhabi navigational sources. In citing the KUNA report, Baghdad radio stated that an Iranian aircraft had attacked the vessel, and recalled that at least four other tankers had been attacked by Iranian planes in the same area. On the other hand, Tehran radio recalled that a Cypriot tanker had recently been attacked by Iraqi planes. Concerning the latest incident, the radio cited news agency reports that a tanker was hit "by a missile" near Qatar.

Lebanon

Security Situation — The 6th Brigade ended a clash in Beirut between Progressive Socialist Party and Arab Socialist Union gunmen, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Meanwhile, PSP forces and the Lebanese Army exchanged small-arms fire along the front lines in the Mountain area, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon noted. In Tripoli, "tension" prevailed along the cease-fire lines despite an agreement reached to deploy the Army to maintain security with the support of Syrian forces, according to Beirut radio.

In a government statement cited by SPA concerning the attack on the Saudi Consulate in Beirut on 24 August, Saudi Arabia expressed "pain and regret" that the Lebanese authorities did not prevent the "criminal, abominable act," even though they had prior knowledge about it.

Junblatt Interview — PSP leader Walid Junblatt stated in an interview with a U.S. publication cited by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio that removing the Israelis from the south "means speaking to the Israelis, one way or another," and that Syria should sponsor such steps. He also reiterated that he will not attend Cabinet sessions in B'abda, although he might attend sessions if they were held in Bikfayya.

Libya-Syria

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus after meeting again in Banghazi with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Tripoli radio reported. Al-Asad arrived in Banghazi on 26 August following talks in Algeria, Damascus radio noted.

In a related development, Syrian Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah left for Tripoli at the head of a Ba'th Party and National Progressive Front delegation, which will participate in the 1 September revolution anniversary celebrations, Damascus television reported.

Algeria-SDAR-Mauritania

Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid received SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz and his delegation, Algiers radio reported. Bendjedid also received a Mauritanian envoy who delivered a personal message from Mauritanian President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, the radio added.

Jordan-Palestinian Affairs

The joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee held its second session in Amman, Amman radio reported. The Jordanian delegation was led by Deputy Prime Minister Sulayman 'Arar, and the Palestinian side was led by Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander of the Palestinian revolution forces. The committee discussed strengthening "steadfastness" in the "occupied land," the radio added.

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UAE Paper Reports Postponement of PNC Meetings

GF280940 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0740 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 Aug (WAKH) — Press reports in Abu Dhabi have cited a Palestinian official as saying that the 18th session of the PNC will be postponed for a few weeks pending the elimination of differences existing among the Palestinian factions, Fatah, and Syria.

Quoting a Palestinian source in Tunis, the UAE newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* reports that Fatah is currently intensifying its contacts in order to brush aside the differences with Syria, thus facilitating the convocation of the PNC with the participation of Palestinian resistance factions. The source asserted it was agreed that meetings of the committee of the comprehensive Palestinian national dialogue will be held in mid-September in Algiers to pave the way for the convocation of the PNC.

The paper also cites a Palestinian information official as saying that an emergency meeting of the Palestinian Writers and Journalists Union will be held in Aden on 10 September. All branches of the union will be invited to attend the sessions of the conference with the aim of reunifying the national unity of the union.

'Arafat Briefs Newsmen in Tanzania, Departs for Zambia

EA271156 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam: PLO Chairman Ndugu Yasir 'Arafat left Dar es Salaam today for Lusaka, Zambia, after a 3-day visit to Tanzania.

Before leaving Dar es Salaam, Ndugu 'Arafat told newsmen his organization has started talks with various Palestinian groups on the future of its people. He said a meeting with these groups would be convened in Algeria next month during which they would discuss, among other things, ways of liberating their land from Israeli occupation, the Iran-Iraq war, and the situation in Lebanon.

On the formation of a interim Palestinian government-in-exile, Ndugu 'Arafat said talks are still in progress. Ndugu 'Arafat thanked the people of Tanzania for supporting the struggle, which he vowed would continue until final victory is won.

During his stay Ndugu 'Arafat held talks with President Nyerere and Vice President Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, and addressed leaders and Dar Es Salaam residents to brief them on his organization's efforts in fighting for Palestinian rights.

Arrives in Lusaka 27 Aug

JN271707 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda in Lusaka today. During the meeting they discussed the latest Arab, Palestinian, and international developments. They also discussed bilateral relations between the PLO and Zambia and ways of promoting these relations. Brother Abu 'Ammar arrived in Lusaka from Tanzania today on an official 3-day visit to Zambia as part of his tour of a number of Afican countries.

'Arafat Interviewed on Lebanon, Other Issues

JN271731 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has said our Palestinian and Lebanese peoples who are under Zionist occupation are valiantly resisting this occupation and it is their right to do so.

In an interview published the day before yesterday in the magazine *AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI*, Brother Abu 'Ammar disclosed a plan to partition Lebanon into six separate cantons. He said the geographical boundaries of two of these cantons have been drawn up and are officially recognized by the West. These are the Druze and Maronite cantons. Brother Abu 'Ammar added that the conspiracy against Lebanon was aimed at destroying the Palestinian revolution and influencing the Arabs by confiscating their financial and economic center, which was Lebanon until the late 1970's.

Brother Abu 'Ammar indicated that this Zionist conspiracy had to clash with the Palestinian revolution in Lebanon. The Palestinian revolution valiantly confronted this conspiracy in the absence of Arab action. He said when Israel failed to achieve its ambitions through its local tools, it completed its design by means of a direct military invasion of Lebanon in 1982, exacerbating a deteriorating Arab situation.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said he expected some gradual Zionist withdrawals from southern Lebanon. He said the first withdrawal would be up to the Az-Zahrani, the second up to the Al-Litani, and the third a withdrawal from the eastern region.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said Israel was behind Bashir al-Jumayyil's death, because Bashir al-Jumayyil thought he could break his links with Israel after our departure from Beirut.

'Arafat Wants Palestinian Action in S. Lebanon

NC241655 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 24 Aug

[Text] In an interview to be published in tomorrow's edition of [the weekly magazine] *AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI* PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat says the Druze canton in Lebanon is one of five cantons recognized by the United States and Europe. 'Arafat implicitly confirmed Walid Junblatt's involvement in the above mentioned plan — without mentioning his name. He said: I do not want to start arguing with anyone about this subject.

'Arafat disclosed that, within the coordination existing between him and Kamal Junblatt [Walid Junblatt's father], the latter showed him a map in that respect. But 'Arafat hastened to say: Junblatt, the father, rejected it at that time.

Concerning the stands of Nabih Birri and the Amal Movement's demands, the PLO leader said there is a difference between giving just treatment to those deprived — as Imam [Musa] as-Sadr used to say — and acquiring something else outside the framework of the existing state.

'Arafat admitted that what had taken place in Lebanon was not a Lebanese responsibility but a Palestinian one. He said: I am speaking frankly. I supported the abrogation of the 17 May accord. But this accord has not been seriously abrogated yet because Israel has opened an office in lieu of the Ad-Dubayyah office. 'Arafat said the Lebanese state continues to maintain an official office in Jerusalem through the Free Christian Grouping because the Lebanese forces, according to him, constitute half the government.

'Arafat confirmed a Palestinian decision for the return of the organization's gunmen to Beirut. He said that those present in the Lebanese capital have no connection with Palestinian action and, consequently, are followers of some Arab countries. He wished for a basic role in the operations against the Israeli forces in the south. He said: It is the right of the Palestinians wherever they are to confront the occupation. He stressed he encourages fighting Israel with all available resources. The PLO leader called for adopting these operations and for supporting — militarily, socially, and financially — those who carry them out. He considered the battles of the mountain, Beirut, Deversoir in Egypt, and the Suez Canal crossing as part of the Jerusalem battle. 'Arafat accused the Arabs of abandoning the Lebanese and Palestinians in their war against Israel. He said: The substitute for armed action against Israel is classical war, but such a war in 'Arafat's view is not expected and unforeseeable at the present time.

PLO Director on Reopening Office in Beirut

GF271729 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Aug 27 (WAKH) — The PLO has denied new contacts with the Lebanese Government concerning the reopening of its office in Beirut which was closed following the 17 May agreement between Israel and Lebanon. This was announced by PLO director in Beirut Shafiq al-Hut in a statement to the UAE *AL-WAHDAH* newspaper. He added that the PLO appreciated the fact that the Lebanese Government has a very difficult task ahead. He denied allegations that a number of Palestinian commandos had infiltrated into Lebanese territories. According to information circles a number of Palestinian commandos had infilrated into Beirut. Mr al-Hut added that there were a small number of Palestinians in Lebanon who were legally entitled to remain there by virtue of their citizenship.

PLO Magazine Interviews 'Abbas Zaki in Aden

GF261300 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Interview with 'Abbas Zaki, member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council and director of the PLO office in Aden, by *FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH* magazine in Aden, date not given — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] *FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH*: Brother 'Abbas, let us begin from the point where the Palestinian dialogue in Aden ended. Perhaps there is sagacity behind the decision of the participants in the dialogue to temporarily keep the results a secret, particularly concerning its detailed points and terms. However, this does not preclude the revelation of the basic points of the special agreement and its relationship with the differences that emerged in the Palestinian arena after the internal dissension. Could we have your assessment of the agreement?

'Abbas Zaki: There is no doubt the mere holding of the meeting and the ensuing dialogue represents a great victory, considering the amount of pressure that has been and is still being brought to bear on those who work in the Palestinian arena in an attempt to divide their ranks and foil their efforts. Perhaps the Palestinian dialogue in Algiers and Aden greatly contributed toward specifying and clarifying ideas and policies that previously resulted in clashes between the parties concerned. With a serious and responsible assessment and taking into consideration the decision of the participants to keep the terms of their agreement secret in order to faciliate the resumption of the dialogue leading to the 17th PNC session, I say this agreement has shifted the Palestinian factions and revolution from one position to another. In light of the bloody conflicts, it was necessary that we in the Fatah movement should unilaterally go to the PNC to protect the revolution, maintain its achievements and continue its struggle. Fatah is able to convene the PNC as long as it has the absolute majority and is the movement of the Palestinian people and masses nationwide. However, since the beginning of the dialogue we in Fatah declared the numerical majority and support of those who are independent, patriotic and honorable will not diminish our belief in the political majority, and thus we decided not to go to the PNC without including the factions which support Fatah's struggle and its strife to safeguard independent Palestinian decisionmaking. On the other hand, the other side in the dialogue claimed Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] does not represent a common denominator for the Palestinian strugglers, and it is necessary to effect a major change in the PLO leadership. Now they have given up such allegations. Brother Abu 'Ammar not only enjoys the trust of 99 percent of the Palestinian people but now — especially after the dialogue and the agreement — has the trust of 96 percent of those who work in the Palestinian arena and who belong to the independent Palestinian factions. This affirms that the dialogue brought about a specific transition in the Palestinian revolution's course.

FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH: The factions of the quadripartite alliance say that the differences with Fatah existing prior to the agreement resulted from the political initiatives carried out by the Fatah leadership on the Arab level. However, the refusal of these factions to participate in the activities of the PLO institutions occurred before this initiative. Can you pinpoint the real points of disagreement that led to what happened in our arena?

Zaki: There is no genuine disagreement between Fatah and the factions of this alliance. I cannot picture a genuine disagreement between parties that carry arms to defend the national cause and embody the meaning of sacrifice and belonging. If there are differences in opinions it is because everyone is striving for leadership and positions of power and the authority of decision-

making, regardless of the size, popularity, and the actual influence on the course of events around them. As this takes place in light of a genuine democracy in the Palestinian arena, some translate their leadership ambitions into ambitions of political disputes that sometimes lead to deviation. I find this strange and I do not see in the initiative taken by the Fatah the [word indistinct] of other Palestinian factions. What consoles me is the fact that the situation has returned to normal and the Fatah is no longer an arena for distortion by the other factions. It is now fully appreciated and respected. Our dialogue included a new definition of the concept of disagreement which should not exceed being a disagreement on the role of each faction in resisting the onslaught aimed at all of us and the adherence of each faction to national independent decisionmaking. We are not proposing anything new when we say we will not make allowances by any side for marginal considerations toward the genuine causes in our national struggle while we continue making all kinds of efforts toward mutual understanding of other matters. Otherwise, we would not have witnessed this series of continous battles Fatah has waged beginning in Jordan and ending in Lebanon. This cannot be denied by the other factions who are not embarassed to affirm that Fatah represents the leadership of the Palestinian struggle and its basic structure at the same time, particularly during battle and until things return to normal. There is now no justification to forget these facts, because the legitimate distinction between the factions should not be a motive for them to deepen differences in a manner that would inflict the gravest harm on their struggle.

FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH: During the Aden dialogue, you decided to call for a comprehensive dialogue on the Palestinian arena which would comprise the parties of the agreement as well as the other parties in Damascus. There are now two possibilities as to whether these parties will join the dialogue or not. Concerning the first possibility, there is a question on whether their participation and the agreement with them could mean that the Fatah would go to the PNC as a single party. This raises another question: What will be the attitude of the PNC towards those who used arms as a means to destroy the PLO and its institutions?

Zaki: I am not convinced any of the five parties that tackled the questions of the Palestinian struggle in Algiers and Aden will surpass the fixed and principled stand toward those who carried arms against the Palestinian people, their sole representative, and their legitimate institutions. There exists, in Palestinian leadership and the other four factions, a stand which represents an armed confrontation and a popular mobilization against those who betrayed the people and their hopes. The comprehensive dialogue does not mean conceding this mobilization and the fixed principled stand in the interest of flattery toward the leadership pyramid, thus creating an atmosphere that is more misleading and less restrictive to future coups d'etat attempts, and would shift us from leading the revolution to worshipping the leadership ranks at the expense of our people. It is necessary for the factions which raised arms against the revolution to have the right to defend themselves inside the PNC which, through legitimacy and unanimity, has the right to inflict due retribution on those who betrayed and massacred the Palestinian people. There will be no amnesty for practices which have harmed the Palestinian struggle's essence, future, and destiny.

FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH: Let us now consider the other possibility, that is, the refusal of the other parties to participate in the comprehensive dialcgue, a move that would necessarily mean its failure?

Zaki: We call for a comprehensive dialogue only as an act of courtesy. However, the real dialogue in the Palestinian arena has already taken place and has been completely successful. The other parties have no real influence if they remain in their present position, that is, the position of disagreement. We are trying not to exclude these parties in order not to give them a pretext to create division in the Palestinian arena. I believe these parties have no choice but to admit their guilt and repent from the crime they are committing against our people. What we have concluded as a result of our dialogue in Algiers and Aden hinders the path of those who try to create problems in the Palestinian arena. However, if there is a certain dispute stemming from opinions opposed to this agreement, we would like to say — in advance — we shall not accept being governed from the weakest circles; we shall not pay any attention to lateral, superficial, and unpatriotic considerations; and we shall proceed forward so long as the main forces in the arena — which are Fatah, the PFLP, and the DfLP — have met and agreed, especially following the decision by the Palestine Liberation Front and the Palestinian Communist Party to join together, a move that resulted in enriching our struggle work.

FILASTIN ATH THAWRAH: Does this mean the failure of the comprehensive dialogue will result in the implementation of the agreement by the five parties, and consequently, the other parties' opposition will bear no weight or importance?

Zaki: Yes that is correct, although we hope that we shall not be forced to do so.

FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH: Does it also mean that the five parties will join the dialogue as a single party?

Zaki: Yes. The five parties now have a single viewpoint representing a reconciliation of the two contending viewpoints that existed prior to the agreement. Perhaps it is now the task of our brothers in the Democratic Alliance to talk on our behalf with others without conceding any of the items we agreed upon in Aden.

FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH: What if a disagreement erupts on details?

Zaki: I cannot imagine that the brothers will return to a discussion of the points on which we spent 4 months of dialogue between Algiers and Aden. The special nature of our arena urges everyone to adhere to the essence of things and to the proposed questions in a way that would greatly reduce the possibility of any disagreement on details.

FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH: Now, and in light of this agreement, what will be the nature of our relations with Syria, Egypt, and Jordan.

Zaki: You would be surprised if I told you how much time we spent discussing normalizing relations with Syria, how to main-

tain our presence in Jordan, and how to improve our relationship with Egypt. Naturally, these are main arenas in their capacity as areas of direct contact with Palestine. The situation of our struggle is influenced positively or negatively by the position and level of our relations with these countries. We have arranged our situation so that we can converse with these countries from the position of a unified national Palestinian force working within the framework of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative. We feel the coming era will witness a tangible improvement in our relations with both Syria and Jordan and with all the liberation and progressive forces in the region. The most important result, however, is that some sort of political stability has been established along the guidelines of the recent Palestinian agreement. There is no longer any discussion over negative or positive stands toward the Arab parties because the agreement includes articles defining stands agreed upon and obliging all parties to adhere to them. The ball is now in the Jordanian, Syrian, and Egyptian courts because we have, on our part, clearly explained what we want.

FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH: How does this relate to the fact that the agreement has limited relations with Jordan?

Zaki: In my view, we improved our relations with Jordan when we emphasized the essence of our stand which rejects the principle of another party participating in representation, deputation, and delegation on behalf of the PLO. If Jordan remains committed to its declared position, then the coming stage will witness political stability and a definite improvement in relations. The political doctrine we agreed upon with the factions rejects taking any joint steps with Jordan regarding the Palestinian issue that might undermine the sole representation of the Palestinian people by the PLO. This means we will participate with Jordan in any political move that does not affect the right to representation of the Palestinian people. We have left the door open for cooperation with Jordan on the basis of equal relations and equal participation as parties. In conclusion, we have defined the nature of relations and determined their course, but in no way did we curb these relations.

FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH: What will be the nature of relations with Egypt in light of this agreement and what are the nature and channels of contact with Egypt?

Zaki: We are striving to return Egypt to the Arab ranks because it is a major power. It is not reasonable to ignore this sensitive question. Any review of the events that took place in our region after the exit of Egypt and the consequent crises occurring in the Arab nation emphasizes that the only alternative for Egypt is to return to its known role of struggle. There are several means of maintaining contacts with Egypt. All these contacts should be parallel. There are, in the first place, the great Egyptian people who sacrificed 80,000 of their sons for the sake of the Palestinian people. There is also the national movement, whose fighters helpedbreak the seige of Beirut to come and live alongside with the Palestinian fighters. Thirdly, we encourage any step taken by the Egyptian regime toward a free and independent Egypt and away from the restrictions imposed by the Camp David accords. For our part, we will take expanded and quick steps to liberate the Egyptian regime from the Camp David accords and to bring Egypt back to the arena of the Arab struggle against Israel.

FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH: Brother 'Abbas, a new stage of Syrian-Palestinian dialogue will begin. What is the basis of this dialogue — the Aliyev initiative or the joint Algerian-PDRY proposal?

Zaki: We would like to say that relations with Syria are different from all other Arab parties. Some may wonder why we want toimprove our relations with this country in view of all that has happened. We are sincere. In our dialogue with Syria we will not be committed to any initiative or any working paper or mediation. We will depend on our intrinsic efforts, but we appreciate the efforts of the mediators and the contents of the joint Algerian-PDRY proposal. There are also other important roles, such as the Soviet and Cuban roles. Our final objective is the normalization of our relations with Syria, because the existence of both of us is threatened if U.S.-Israeli designs in the region succeed. We will return to Syria as a result of the failure of the policy of rancor and hatred pursued by suspicious people. Our Palestinian people in Syria are rallying around the PLO and the Syrian people are daily affirming their committment to their national battle. An important part of the fighters in the ranks of the Palestinian revolution — nearly one-fourth — are Syrians. This is an expansion of the historical Syrian-Palestinian bonds of struggle. The martyrdom of 'Izzad-Din al-Qassam as a struggling leader for the Palestinian cause represents one of the shining moments of this struggle. We appreciate Syria's historical role and its political and geographic position and the struggle of its great people. Therefore, we declare that we support a strong Syria and a steadfast Syria. We will not retreat from this position. We have only one major condition: to maintain an independent Palestinian decisionmaking process, as taken by the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Fatah Dissident Raps 'Arafat's 'Deviant' Course

JN261531 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1410 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Damascus, 26 Aug (SANA) — Brother Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], Fatah provisional command member, has emphasized the importance of a revolutionary leadership which believes in and adheres to the cause and has the ability to continue the revolution. WAFA quoted Abu Musa at a political symposium held here the day before yesterday on the second anniversary of the Palestinian fighters' departure from Beirut: "We are a revolution against all borders. We do not recognize any borders that prevent us from struggling against the Zionist enemy. Struggle must never stop. People cannot betray; traitors are only individuals".

Brother Abu Musa stated that Beirut steadfastness produced two currents. One current believes that Beirut's steadfastness is a historic opportunity to entrench the theory of revolution in the popular liberation war and in fighting the Zionist enemy. The other favors a quick departure from Beirut under the slogan of withdrawal. This current is represented by Yasir 'Arafat and Hani al-Hasan.

Brother Abu Musa pointed out that Beirut's steadfastness proved three facts: The Zionist entity is artificial, rotten, and can be fragmented; Beirut's steadfastness foiled the Zionist theory of blitzkrieg; its steadfastness proved that the theory of popular war

is correct and capable of defeating a strong and organized army. He asserted the Palestinian revolution could have remained steadfast in Beirut for another 3 months, but 'Arafat, who disseminated the idea of self-preservation and turned a number of cadres into traitors and created factions, was able to impose the idea of departure.

Brother Abu Musa added: The climax of the deviant course was represented by 'Arafat's agreement to end armed struggle at the Fes summit and his adoptation of a political solution, thus toppling all the positive factors in Beirut's steadfastness.

The Palestinian leader concluded his speech by asserting that there is no alternative to toppling 'Arafat and his clique in order to return to the correct organizational, military, and political line capable of saving the revolution and continuing the popular war until victory. He called for moving all the positive factors in Beirut's steadfastness to all the Arab capitals, thereby turning them into another Beirut.

Fatah Dissident's Funds Frozen in Syrian Banks

GF271401 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 26 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] *AL-WATAN* has learned that all funds deposited in Syrian banks in the name of Abu Salih [Nimr Salih], one of the leaders of the Fatah dissidents, have been frozen recently. All the offices that once received orders from him, with the exception of the Palestinian-Soviet Friendship Office, have been closed down. Abu Salih is expected to leave Damascus soon for one of the socialist countries where he will take up permanent residence.

Resistance Operation in Gaza Reported

JN251707 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] A group of our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland launched a lighting attack on a Zionist military patrol in the center of the city of Gaza in southern occupied Palestine yesterday. All members of the Zionist patrol were killed or wounded in the daring attack, which was carried out with hand grenades.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the daring attack. He claimed only one Zionist soldier was wounded. The spokesman said his forces cordoned off the area immediately, launched a large- scale search, and arrested a number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of looking for our hero fighters, who returned safely to base.

Palestinian-Lebanese Resistance Attacks Reported

Near An-Nabatiyah

JN241731 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese national resistance men launched a lightning attack against a Zionist military patrol as it passed near An-Nabatiyah in occupied southern Lebanon yesterday morning. A Zionist military jeep was destroyed and all of its occupants were killed or wounded in the machine gun and rocket attack. The resistance men attacked the same Zionist patrol half an hour later after the patrol had received reinforcements.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the two daring attacks but, as usual, did not mention any losses. He said his forces immediately cordoned off the area, carried out an extensive search, and arrested a large number of Palestinian and Lebanese citizens under the pretext of aiding the resistance men, who returned safely to base.

Near Al-Qir'awn Lake

JN251755 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men are escalating their heroic operations against personnel and vehicles of the Zionist invasion forces and the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon, inflicting further losses in men and equipment. A group of resistance men yesterday attacked a Zionist military position near Al-Qir'awn Lake in occupied southern Lebanon with machine guns and rockets, killing or wounding several Zionist troops.

Yesterday morning another group of resistance men attacked a Zionist military patrol near Sidon in southern Lebanon with machine guns and rockets, destroying a Zionist jeep and killing or wounding all its passengers. A third group yesterday attacked a roadblock set up by the so-called army of southern Lebanon in the central sector of the south with machine guns and hand grenades, killing or wounding several elements.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the three heroic operations. However, as usual, he declined to mention his losses. He said his forces immediately staged large-scale search campaigns and arrested many Palestinian and Lebanese citizens under the pretext of connections with the resistance men, who returned safely to base.

Near Sidon

JN271742 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese national resistance men launched a lightning attack yesterday against a Zionist military position near 'Abrah, east of Sidon, in occupied southern Lebanon. The Zionist position's personnel were either killed or wounded in the machine gun and rocket attack.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation but, as usual, did not mention his losses. He said his forces immediately besieged the area, carried out an extensive search campaign, and arrested a large number of citizens on the pretext of their assisting the resistance men, who returned safely to base.

Arab League Forms Permanent Group on South Lebanon

LD271351 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] The official spokesman of the Arab League secretary general has issued a statement in which he points out that Mr Chedli Klibi has made resolution to create a special team of the league's senior officials to follow up on the issue of south Lebanon. The team, headed by Mr 'As'ad al-'As'ad, the assistant secretary general for Arab affairs, consists of representatives of the departments of economic affairs, international affairs, and information, in addition to the Secretary General's Office. The resolution, which considers the team a permanent one and not ordinary committee, states that the team will follow up the issue of south Lebanon, study everything connected with this issue and present all recommendations to the secretary general. The resolution also states that the team meet regularly every week. It will hold its first meeting tomorrow at the league's general secretariat in Tunis.

Arab Economic, Social Council Meets 27 Aug

JN271302 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Amman — The Arab Economic and Social Council began its 37th session on the experts' level in Amman today. 'Abd al-Hasan Zalzalah, assistant Arab League secretary general for economic affairs, attended the session. The council will discuss a number of the principal issues concerning Arab economic action, especially the current talks the United States and the Zionist entity are holding on establishing a free trade zone. They will also discuss forming an Arab position toward developments on the main international economic issues, a memorandum on the European plan to take a unified standagainst the Arab boycott, and another memorandum on Arab cooperation to achieve full dependence on the working forces.

GULF AFFAIRS

KUNA: Cleo I 'Probably' Hit by Iranian Aircraft

LD271113 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1047 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 28 Aug (KUNA) — Navigational sources here today said that a Panamanian oil tanker has been fired on by an unidentified aircraft 70 miles east of Qatar. These sources informed KUNA in a telephone contact that the Panamanian tanker, *Cleo I* was probably subjected to an air attack by an Iranian aircraft, but the attack did not result in heavy damage. The sources said that the tanker was carrying petroleum products from the Saudi port of Ra's Tannurah exclusively to Ceylon.

The tanker's capacity is 35,000 tons. The sources added that the tanker may have been empty when attacked on its way back to Ra's Tannurah. The sources explained that the air attack caused small fire in the tanker, which was put out immediately. The sources stressed that *Cleo I* is now on its way to Doha for simple repairs to be carried out. The tanker is owned by the Panamian company Clerco Cia. It was built in 1959.

BAHRAIN

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ on Republican Party Platform

GF271120 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0720 GMT 27 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 27 Aug (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* has criticized the Middle East policy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The paper concentrates on the failure of this policy in our Arab region. The paper says that the U.S. President limited mention of the Middle East to two short sentences in his 1-hour speech to the U.S. Republican Party convention in Dallas.

The paper points out that this does not indicate that the United States has lost interest or has abandoned its duties in this most vital region in the world. What it shows, the paper says, is that the Reagan policy in the region has been such a failure that he had nothing to say about it in his campaign speech.

The paper then says: Had Reagan's reference to the Middle East implied that his country was suspending its interference in the region or abandoning its unjust position — a position which has impeded the restoration of Arab occupied territories and lost rights — then the Reagan speech would have merited applause. But the speech was preceded by the political platform of the U.S. presidential party which asserted the continuation of this unjust position.

The paper stresses that the presidential party platform mentioned the existence of strategic relations with the Zionist enemy which is occupying the Arab territories, and guaranteed this enemy's military superiority. In referring to the Arab countries, however, the party platform states that support will continue for the moderate countries against Libyan and Soviet sabotage. The paper goes on to say that if the Reagan speech and his party's platform are the measure of U.S. policy toward the Middle East over the next 4 years, then we have to expect the continued failure of this policy in a manner that will surpass what has taken place in past years.

KUWAIT

Hijacked Iranian Plane Heads for Iraq

LD280739 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0727 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Kuwait, 28 Aug (KUNA) — The authorities at the Kuwait International Airport have stated that a hijacked Iranian plane which tried to land here has now gone to Iraq after the Kuwaiti authorities refused to permit it to land. The plane is carrying 195 passengers and a crew of 11. It was hijacked after taking off from Dubayy Airport in the UAE on its way to Shiraz in Iran. The plane was diverted to Kuwait but the Kuwaiti authorities refused to permit it to land at Kuwait International Airport. Nothing is known about the identity of the hijackers, their number or their demands. The plane is an airbus.

OMAN

Bangkok Reports on Thai Delegation's Visit

BK271437 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] An eight-man Thai delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan held fruitful and constructive talks with Omani officials. In a telex received by the Foreign Ministry, Mr Praphat said the 2-day visit to Oman starting on Monday saw good prospects for further strengthening bilateral relations and friendship between the two countries.

In their talks with Oman Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, the two sides discussed a draft trade agreement which was expected to be concluded shortly. Mr Praphat said in his telex that trade between the two countries had recorded a steady growth over the last 3 years and a joint Omani-United Arab Emirates-Thai venture has been set up to develop the fishing industry in the country.

He said Thai International, which flies to Omani capital of Muscat via Karachi twice weekly, had brought more Omani businessmen and tourists to Bangkok and provided Thai exporters with better and more competitive means of reaching markets in Oman.

On the labor front, according to Mr Praphat there are about 1,000 Thais working in Oman and there was still a demand for overseas workers. He also reported that Oman Deputy Labor Minister (Shaykh al-Husni) praised Thai workers for their good behavior and said they were welcomed to his country.

Concluding the 18-day tour of the Middle East countries, the delegation will also visit Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, and Yemen Arab Republic.

SAUDI ARABIA

Authorities Reportedly Arrest Armed Infiltrators

NC280535 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] We have received exclusive reports that the Saudi authorities arrested eight people — four Lebanese, two Palestinian dissidents, and two Syrians — who were trying to enter Saudi Arabia in trucks loaded with weapons and ammunition last Thursday. The reports say these people, who had false visas, tried to smuggle 160 Kalashnikovs, 20 RPG launchers, and ammunition on trucks loaded with fruit and vegetables. The men admitted that they had loaded the trucks in Lebanon's Ta'lbaya area in cooperation with Hezbollah groups and Palestinian dissidents.

Following this attempt, the Saudi authorities adopted strict security measures and ordered pilgrims and cars to be thoroughly searched, particularly in light of information that Iran may exploit the pilgrimage to disrupt security, as happened in the grand mosque in Mecca. The Saudi authorities informed Lebanon and Syria of this issue and asked for strict measures and identity checks before visas are granted.

Statement Issued on Attack on Consulate in Lebanon

LD280025 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2253 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers listened to the reports about the attack on the consular section of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Lebanon and acquainted itself with details of the incident. Afterward, the Council of Ministers issued the following statement:

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has received with great regret news of the criminal attack on its consulate in Beirut on Friday afternoon, 24 August, and it looks upon what happened as a criminal, abominable act that contradicts all values, ethics, and human conduct, committed by a faction very distant from Islam, to which it falsely claims affiliation although Islam disowns them.

In denouncing and condemning this attack and its implications the Kingdom feels pain and regret that the authorities in fraternal Lebanon did not take the measures they should have to prevent this attack, especially when they had prior information about it. The Kingdom therefore can find no justification for this negligence, particularly when the authorities are aware that protecting the Consulate of the Kingdom and safeguarding it are its sole responsibilities in accordance with the international principles and customs which make the host country dutybound to protect the international diplomatic representations, safeguard them, and prevent all that would lead to violation of their sanctity.

This has happened despite the fact that the Kingdom has always and in all circumstance stood alongside Lebanon in its plight and has done all it could to safeguard its identity, unity, independence and the safety of its territory. It also opened its doors to all its sons, providing them with all the means of security and earning a living side by side with the sons of the Kingdom in fraternity and amity. Neither Arab conscience nor Arab character would permit negligence in exposing the consulate of the Kingdom to this treacherous attack while the Kingdom has been carrying out its duty by facilitating the affairs of the Lebanese who have been coming to the Kingdom.

The Kingdom, while repeating its condemnation and regret at what happened, thanks the brother Lebanese citizens who denounced this criminal deed.

King Husayn's Call for Mideast Conferance Viewed

LD242328 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan has renewed his call for the need to convene an international conference to find a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. His new call to convene an international conference to discuss the Arab-Israeli conflict confirms that the long wait and anticipation of or the emergence of an initiative that would encourage the achievement of formulas put foward to the Arabs by some quarters for participation in finding a just and lasting solution to the conflict seems to have produced a state of despair, and this state can be justified through the signs and options which were put forward by some [words indistinct] middle of the conflict. They did not all aim seriously at a solution and, moreover, the objective of some of these options was to stifle the Arab option and hinder its progress.

It was natural that the Israeli enemy would hasten to reject the Jordanian monarch's call, because the enemy is aware that the international formula is the most beneficial in dealing with the problem comprehensively away from the influences and polarization by some forces rather than others. Israel fears any solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict that would assume international legitimacy, because the enemy is aware that most countries support the Palestinian people and stand by enabling them to attain their legitimate rights. Furthermore, the international community is convinced that if the Palestinian rights are ignored this will remain a strong obstacle to reaching a formula for an agreement based on right and justice. This is the reason for the Israeli fear of the international community exercising its natural right to find a solution to issues whose continuation would (?undoubtedly) create problems from which the international community would suffer. It is common knowledge that the enemy has made prior recognition of its existence by the PLO a precondition to consenting to the problem being discussed by international legitimacy, a recognition that cannot take place (?without) a suitable negotiating condition [word indistinct] that the legitimacy of this recognition, if it took place, would (?deprive) the Palestinian side as a whole of an effective and important element, namely its right to submit its just demands at the negotiation table in a way that would secure the support of the majority of world countries.

This would be a negotiating stance in which forces would lean toward one side rather another and thus one side is bound to lose

elements of its success in reaching its desired goal. Therefore, the enemy will continue to reject the international formula for a solution because it is fully aware that it does not have the capacity to convince the international community of its invalidity and, consequently, would lose what it has seized from others with ease.

UAE

India Sends Thanks for Help in Ending Hijacking

GF271349 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Aug (WAKH) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. In the message the Indian Government expressed regards and appreciation for the efforts exerted by the UAE to put an end to the hijacking of the Indian airliner which landed at Dubai International Airport the day before yesterday. The Indian prime minister hailed the wise policy pursued by the officials in the UAE which resulted in a peaceful end to the hijacking operation and in the release of all the hostages on board.

The message was received by Ya'qub al-Indi, acting under secretary of the UAE Foreign Ministry during a meeting with Indian Ambassador to the UAE (Ishrat Aziz) in Abu Dhabi at noon today.

KHALEEJ TIMES Retracts Report

GF271220 [Editorial report] Dubayy *KHALEEJ TIMES* in English on 26 August carries an approximately 900-word round-up of passenger reactions following their release on 25 August in Dubai from the hijacked Air India plane. The following passage, with passenger comments on the Lahore stopover is included in the roundup:

"They were threatening us with sharp instruments and the so-called bombs on the flight to Lahore,"said Dominique Barkley, a Briton. On the Lahore tarmac, Mr Barkley saw one of the hijackers get down from the aircraft and collect a paper-wrapped package. "He came aboard soon after and pulled out a pistol from the package," Mr Barkley said. Another passenger, an Indian, said the hijackers were suddenly shouting to each other in Punjabi language, "We've got it now," which he took to mean the pistol.

The same paper on 27 August 1984, referring to the roundup, carries the following "regrets" from the editor on page 3: "This refers to the hostages' accounts of the hijacking of the Indian Airlines Boeing, carried in these columns yesterday. The statements made by Dominique Barkley, a British national, and an Indian, both passengers on the plane, suggesting that the hijackers had got their gun during the plane's stop-over at Lahore airport, have now been established as incorrect. *KHALEEJ TIMES* regrets publication of the report, which was done in good faith."

Indian Official Arrives

GF280810 Doha QNA in Arabic 0735 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Ramesh Bhandari, Indian External Affairs Ministry under secretary, arrived in Dubayy today on a 2-day visit to the UAE. During the visit, the Indian official will meet with a number of UAE officials to express the gratitude of the Indian Government for the efforts exerted by the UAE to end the hijacking of the Indian airliner at Dubayy International Airport last Saturday. He will also be briefed on the results of the interrogation of the hijackers.

AL-ITTIHAD Comments on Kirkpatrick Statements

GF261105 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0600 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 Aug (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* describes the U.S. policy in the Middle East as a seasonal policy governed by circumstances. The paper regards U.S. decisions as seasonal ones which are adopted in response to a particular occasion.

In its editorial today, the newspaper points to the announcement made by U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Kirkpatrick. She said that Reagan's initiative on the Middle East is no longer suitable because the political situation in the region has changed. The paper says that the article of the initiative, which was formulated in September 1982, was a significant expression of the U.S. political thinking on the Middle East.

AL-ITTIHAD says that the first thing that occurs to anyone reading Kirkpatrick's statement is that "Reagan's plan and any other U.S. plan that is not based on the principles of right and justice — principles that should not be subject to political changes in the Middle East or elsewhere in the world — is subject to change and alteration."

However, the paper adds, the principles of right and justice are firm principles that must not be affected by daily or seasonal changes or changes in the administration or policy of a country or a group of countries.

The paper cites many examples of U.S. policy, saying that the clearest of all is the example of Camp David. When Camp David was announced, the United States claimed that it represented the comprehensive solution to all the conflicts in the region. After the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, however, Washington presented the Reagan initiative. Now the Reagan initiative has been abandoned and dropped from his electoral platform.

In conclusion *AL-ITTIHAD* says that the transfer of the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem is, in Mrs Kirkpatrick's view, "a big step but the present time is not appropriate for such a move." What is appropriate in Mrs Kirkpatrick's view is to save the collapsing Israeli economy and to respond to Israel's request for more urgent aid so that the Reagan administration can win more Jewish votes and so that Secretary of State Shultz can boost his political record and go down in history as being the man who saved Israel.

AL-KHALIJ Views Goals of Red Sea Mining

GF262002 Ash-shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 26 Aug 84 pp 1, 14

[Editorial: "Have the Mines Achieved Their Goals?"]

[Text] Three responsible statements on the explosions in the Red Sea shed new light on what we said earlier about the operation having goals apart from interrupting navigation in this strategic water passage. The most recent statement was issued by Moscow. The statement viewed that the new Western military presence brought about by the Red Sea mines was in response to Egypt's refusal to participate in the U.S. "Bright Star" maneuvers this year.

Egypt previously had participated in these maneuvers. Such a statement should not be made by a superpower without having detailed information and without considering the consequences, especially when the Soviet evaluation of the Egyptian policy since the Camp David accord is well known.

The second statement was issued by the chairman of the Suez Canal corporation a few days ago. He said that reports from the captains of ships which have encountered mines indicated that the mines were not capable of sinking the ships, and that their ships were slightly affected. He denied that a Liberian vessel had been sunk; some Western sources earlier had confirmed that it did sink. Others claim that the owners of the vessel sabotaged it, taking advantage of the mining situation so as to get compensation from their insurance companies. This statement by such a senior responsible official affirms that there has been a media and political exaggeration of the mines issue which does not correspond with the actual danger.

The third statement was made by the chairman of an independent Arab studies institute 2 weeks ago. He said that Israel and the United States are behind the planting of the mines. Their purpose is to bind Egypt to adhere to the Camp David accords.

In addition to these statements, the facts show that the Western armada to date has not discovered a single mine. The PDRY and Ethiopia have announced that the Soviet minesweepers also have not found any mines.

Accordingly, have the mines achieved the goals of punishing the Egyptian Government for not participating in the U.S. "Bright Star" maneuvers; for moving toward the island of Brijuni, which is the birth place of the organization of the nonaligned countries; for resuming diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union; and for its determination not to send back its ambassador to occupied Palestine?

We have no answers, but if the analysis is correct and if there are actual Egyptian moves to return to the organization of the nonaligned countries, of which Egypt is a founding member, then the mines have achieved their goal in part. The premature statements issued by Egyptian officials leveling accusations against some parties despite the fact that there is no proof, is proof of that. In addition to this proof is the Egyptian acceptance, during the mines issue, of developing the base of Ra's Banas for joint use with the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces.

KHALEEJ TIMES on Need To Produce Military Arms

GF241120 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 24 Aug 84 p 6

[Editorial: "National Interests and Arms"]

[Text] King Fahd's assertion that Saudi Arabia's policy was based on non-aggression but, at the same time, it would not allow any violation of its territory epitomises the Gulf countries' stand on the defense of their territorial integrity. Inaugurating the King Faysal Naval Base on the Red Sea, the biggest of its kind on the stragegic waterway, the Saudi monarch re-emphasised the Kingdom's policy of strengthening its capability to defend itself.

Indeed, the same motive underlies the defense policies of all the Gulf states. Besides, as members of the AGCC [Arab Gulf Cooperation Council], they are set to coordinate their policies for defending the Gulf which has been rightly and rightfully described as only their responsibility. Recent events, such as the attacks on tankers in which vessels either belonging to or making voyages to and from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have been involved and violations of Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace by foreign aircraft, have lent urgency to the Gulf states' need to reinforce their defense capabilities.

It is reassuring to find that the countries concerned are conscious of their responsibility, separately as well as jointly. The King Faysal Naval Base, although planned long before the Gulf war started or the recent mysterious mining of the Red Sea-Suez waterway, is a vital part of Saudi Arabia's plan to discharge this responsibility. The base is actually part of a plan to build two modern naval fleets, one operating from the Red Sea and the other from the Gulf, which will protect the vital oil pipelines to the waterway. After the intrusion of its airspace, the Kingdom has acquired 400 shoulder-fire anti-aircraft Stinger missiles. Its earlier acquisition of AWACS from the United States has proved to be a deterrent to anyone who might be harbouring evil intentions towards the Kingdom or its neighbours. The King Faysal base will have vessels acquired from the United States as well as France. The French vessels, the first of which has already arrived at the base, are ultramodern frigates which Saudi Arabia is the first country in the world to get.

Another Gulf country which has taken steps to refurbish its defense capability is Kuwait. Only the other day it signed a multimillion-dollar arms deal with the Soviet Union. As was to be expected, the agreement has caused some raised eyebrows in the United States and other Western countries. In Washington the move has been seen as a sign of diminishing U.S. influence in the area and there are reports that the Reagan administration has increased its pressure on Kuwait not to implement the agreement. Indeed, soon after Kuwait's intention to strike a deal with Moscow became public, word was leaked out from Washington suggesting a major shift in U.S. sales policy if the Reagan administration was re-elected and that the sale of F-16 and other advanced U.S. aircraft might be allowed to the Gulf countries which have until now not been permitted to buy them.

The Pentagon has also revealed a plan to train Kuwaiti fighter pilots. Washington's concern over Kuwait going to Moscow to buy arms is understandable, but what is not is why the Reagan administration, not so long ago, denied a Kuwaiti request for a

shipment of Stinger missiles. The request was turned down for fear these might fall in Palestinian hands, a reasoning which is hard to digest. It suggests Washington's doubts about Kuwait's ability to look after its own security. Kuwait's, or for that matter any other Gulf country's, affinity with the Palestinians and their rightful cause needs no apology, but to think that they will not honour terms of an agreement between two sovereign countries is disparaging, to say the least. Moreover, the memory of the White House cancelling a proposed sale of Stinger missiles to Saudi Arabia and Jordan, under pressure from the Zionist lobby, is still fresh in the minds of the people in this region.

Washington's policy of appeasing the Zionist lobby and Israel (which will be receiving almost $1.4 billion in military aid from the United States this year) being so well-entrenched, the Arab countries have no alternative but to diversify their sources of defense purchases. The Kuwaiti Defense Minister, Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim, has made it clear that his country's defense policy was based on balancing ties with the key powers and obtaining arms from any source that does not impose any conditions. About the deal with Moscow, he has said that it carries no political overtones and does not imply any military facilities in Kuwait for the Soviet Union. This is in marked contrast to conditions which buyers of U.S. arms have to abide by. For example, U.S. military hardware already supplied to Jordan is subjected to severe restrictions (in deference to pressure from the Zionist entity, U.S. air defense missiles in Jordan have been fixed to the ground, not only making them immobile but also sitting targets). Besides underlining the need for gradually reducing our dependence on any one source for arms that we need to defend ourselves, these instances highlight the importance of producing our own arms which would spare us the humiliation of asking for favours. Perhaps the time was opportune to revive the plan for an Arab Authority for War Industries.

Briefs

Illegal Workers Apprehended — During the last week the Labor Inspection Administration of the Ministry of Labor, and Social Affairs in Dubayy has arrested 120 workers who left their sponsors. It also arrested more 23 workers yesterday. [Excerpt] [*Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 27 Aug 84 p 1 GF*]

PDRY

Chairman Receives Message From GDR's Honecker

GF271325 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received a written message from Comrade Erich Honecker, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party, and chairman of the GDR State Council, explaining developments in current international and Arab issues. The message was delivered today by the GDR charge d'affaires in Aden during his meeting with Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Aden Comments on U.S. Presence in Red Sea

GF271829 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Aug 84

[From "News and Comment" program, prepared by Ja'far 'Aydarus]

[Text] It is not surprising for the Pentagon to send one or more aircraft carriers to the Red Sea. The Pentagon's justification for sending the aircraft carrier *America* to the Red Sea this week was not enough. What kind of routine mission can be conducted by such an aircraft carrier in the Red Sea in such a tense situation created by the presence of the United States, and its allies in NATO? It was expected that more than one U.S. and NATO aircraft carrier would arrive at any moment. It is expected that, from the military and the political viewpoint, that the United States should provide air shelter to such an efficient military presence, which includes a naval concentration, naval units, and other military units.

This military presence is for the success of an already plotted invasion. Instead of admitting this fact, the United States cunningly began bluffing and exposed disgusting naivety wrapped in the spirit of evil and stupidity, which indicates its irresponsible, dishonest practices. The United States shows through these justifications that these people are mindless, their evaluation of matters is limited and they cannot differentiate between good and evil, between aggression and security, and between peace and war. It thinks it can convince the people that the best way to put out the fire is to add more fuel to it. The United States considers that in lighting the fire, it is benefiting the nations and humanity.

Before this century, previous imperialist powers had done the same on all continents, against most of the people, and against their own countries. But these powers came to recognize that it was the power, and not this method, which enabled them to form colonies. The colonialist ideology, and the colonialist methods were more intelligent and objective in achieving the goals of imperialist aggression for the sake of the victory of power over unbalanced material, moral, and social factors.

The United States is trying to dominate the whole world, without considering the great basic development and changes which have occurred during this century, especially after the Great October Socialist Revolution, the emergence of socialism as an international system, the successful development of the international liberation movement, and the increasing role of the working class in capitalist countries. This progress in our modern times has not only changed the balance of material power in all fields, but has changed the balance of the political, cultural, and social powers. The changes have imposed new historical facts on all the people and countries of the world. These facts are mutual respect, noninterference in domestic affairs, and rejection of domination and aggression so as to preserve international peace and cooperation.

The struggle of our people, and their party in the PDRY, is an example of these changes which the United States does not want to grasp and admit. It does not want to understand that a poor developing country such as ours will eliminate illiteracy this year. At the same time, the illiteracy issue still exists in the United

States. It does not understand that unemployment has been solved within our country within a few years after independence, in spite of all our economic conditions. At one time unemployment was at 70 percent. At the same time, the unemployment problem remains one of the dangerous social and economic crises in the United States. Millions of people are jobless. The United States is living the illusion that any U.S. naval admiral, or any commander of the U.S. Armed Forces can act against our YSP, our people, and our progressive regime, as was done against us before by an ill-reputed British captain at the end of the 19th century. This is the danger of the aggressive imperialist U.S. policy which threatens peace and security everywhere.

14 October Supports Convening of PNC Meeting

GF241534 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] In its editorial today, the newspaper *14 OCTOBER* said that the convening of the PNC as scheduled is a political and organizational necessity and a natural national demand at the present difficult and critical stage in the life of the Palestinian revolution. The paper added: The fulfillment of this need is compatible with the commitment to the Aden-Algiers agreement which embodies a realistic political approach. With the convening of the PNC, the Palestinian revolution achieves a new gain on the road to strengthening its unity and independence, correcting its mistakes, and developing its march.

The paper continued: This is the road that embodies the aspirations of the Palestinian Arab people and expresses their will, namely the turning of the Palestinian revolution to a new stage of confrontation with the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism. The paper said that during and after the siege of Beirut the enemies of the Palestinian revolution wagered on the possibility of containing it and resorted to various methods and means.

In conclusion, *14 OCTOBER* said that the Aden-Algiers agreement reflects the historic sense of responsibility demonstrated by the leaders of the Palestinian revolution and defines the direction of the struggle in the next stage. The paper referred to the support of the forces of the Palestinian revolution for the Soviet proposals for peace in the Middle East and said that these proposals are of vital importance for the achievement of the goals of the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights to repatriation, self-determination, and to the establishment of an independent state under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

AAPSO Official on Soviet View of Egypt, Middle East

PM271359 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 22 Aug 84 p 5

[Interview with Dr Fu'ad Mursi, member of the Egyptian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, by *AL-AHALI* correspondent in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] Dr Fu'ad Mursi has returned from a visit to the Soviet Union with a delegation representing the Egyptian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. During the delegation's visit the delegation held high-level talks on various subjects, the most important of which was Egyptian-Soviet relations. In his important interview with *AL-AHALI* Dr Fu'ad Mursi speaks about his impressions of the Soviets' view of their relations with Egypt, whose importance they realize but do not overestimate. He also talks about the Soviets' view regarding the convening of an international conference to discuss the Middle East problem and the Palestinian problem.

AL-AHALI: Diplomatic relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union were recently resumed after a long period of severance. This resumption is taking place at a time a new situation is developing in Egypt's position and its Arab and international relations. What potential developments are there in Egyptian-Soviet relations in the future and how do the Soviets see the future of these relations?

Mursi: On the basis of the many meetings that took place with Soviet officials I can say that the Soviets are convinced that political ups and downs cannot destroy the friendship between the Egyptian and Soviet peoples. The Soviets are aware of the importance of the resumption of relations between the two countries without exaggerating this importance. In other words, the Soviets are prepared to open a new chapter with Egypt but within the limitations of the present situation of both countries. They are not asking Egypt to reduce its relations with the United States in proportion to improving its relations with the Soviets. But at the same time they are facing the threat of nuclear war and so they are unable to offer Egypt much in this regard. [as published] Egypt cannot now ask from the Soviet Union what it used to ask from it in the sixties.

AL-AHALI: Before and during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon the Soviet Union was accused of adopting a negative and inactive attitude toward the active U.S. policy, but in the recent past there has been increasing Soviet support for Syria and an improvement in Soviet-Kuwaiti relations. Does this indicate the beginning of a new Soviet policy and a new strategy toward the countries of the area and in dealing with the problems of the region?

Mursi: I believe that in the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the expulsion of the Palestinian resistance from there the Soviets were surprised by the negative attitude adopted by most of the Arab regimes. In fact the Soviet Union embarked on a new policy in the Arab world based on strengthening the positions of resistance against Israel and the United States. The major initiative taken to put this policy into effect was the decision by the Soviet Union to provide Syria with large quantities of advanced weapons. This enabled Syria to stand fast in the face of the Israeli challenge in Lebanon. Other positive stands followed, as a result of which Lebanese resistance became stronger and the 17 May agreement collapsed. Later King Husayn declared that he had lost confidence in the United States and turned to the Soviet Union to ask for support.

AL-AHALI: Obviously the United States is in control of things in the Arab area and U.S. domination of the affairs of the area is almost total. Is the new Soviet policy in the area likely to be the beginning of a change in the balance of power in the area and, if so, to what extent?

Mursi: The Soviet Union cannot directly change the balance of power in the area. It is not a colonialist country using the method of direct military intervention against peoples of the area. Having criticized the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, we must bear in mind that it took place at the request of the country's legitimate government.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union cannot take the place of the Arab nationalist forces that are alone responsible for changing the situation in the area. But it can give substantial and firm support to every Arab nationalist force to firmly stand against Israel and the United States. We have examples of such support in 1956 and 1967 when it rearmed the Egyptian Army following its defeat and in 1973 when it provided us with arms before and during the battle that enabled us to smash the myth of the invincible Israeli Army.

Another important point to be borne in mind is the fact that the Soviet Union is afraid to be drawn by a small state involved in a local dispute into a clash with the United States that will not stop at any boundaries. In other words, the Soviet Union does not wish to enter world war III through the window or be drawn into it by any party.

But the Soviet Union is a world superpower and will never allow the United States to attain military superiority over it. The peoples must benefit from this situation to the maximum possible extent. There are numerous fields of cooperation between the Arab area and the Soviet Union. There is the field of economic and political cooperation against Tel Aviv and Pretoria on the African level, the restoration of confidence between the Arab nationalist movement and the African nationalist movement, joint action for the sake of the Palestinian problem, and work at the international level for peace, nuclear disarmament, and the independent development of the third world peoples.

AL-AHALI: One of the most prominent features of the new Soviet policy is the recent initiative by the Soviet Union to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict. What are the most important features of the new initiative?

Mursi: The new Soviet initiative is based on the call to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict within the framework of an international conference in which all parties concerned will take part. In my view the most important feature of the initiative is the proposal for the conclusion of bilateral treaties between Israel and all its neighbors — Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and the new Arab state, Palestine. It does not make Egypt's attendance of the conference conditional upon the abrogation of the Camp David accord and the separate peace treaty. This would give Egypt a rare historical opportunity to absolve itself of the Camp

David accord and the peace treaty because, through an internationally legal method, Egypt would have the opportunity to conclude a new treaty by which it would abide. If achieved, such a step would fully restore Egypt's Arab face, the long-standing estrangement between Egypt and the Arab countries would end, and the extremism shown by certain Arab quarters would no longer be valid.

Another of the most important aspects of the initiative is the call for the liquidation of Israeli settlements and the return of eastern Jerusalem to Palestine.

Ghali Confers on Latest Lebanese Developments

NC251555 Cairo MENA in English 1520 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, Aug 25 (MENA) — State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali conferred today with head of Lebanese interests section here Ambassador 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Sulh on latest Lebanese developments, the outcome of the application of the security plan in many areas, and the reason for lodging a complaint by Lebanon with the UN Security Council as well as coordination with Egyptian diplomacy on diplomatic move at the United Nations to face up to the escalated situation in south Lebanon.

State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali told head of Lebanese interests section in Cairo 'Abd Ar-Rahman as-Sulh that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry informed Egypt's delegation to the United Nations of its directives on Egypt's cooperation with the Lebanese delegation to discuss the Lebanese situation in the UN Security Council, MENA learned.

Dr Ghali reiterated Egypt's full support for the Lebanese Government under Rashid Karami in its efforts to maintain Lebanon's unity and independence.

General Petroleum Corporation Signs Agreements

NC271523 Cairo MENA in English 1435 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, Aug 27 (MENA) — Four agreements were signed today between the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation and four oil companies. Under the first agreement signed with Esso, the Egyptian corporation would have 85 per cent share of net production. Esso whose concession covers 31,700 square kilometres in the eastern desert would spend 44 million dollars in 10 years and is to pay 1/2 million Egyptian pounds as a signature bonus in addition to [1.5 million dollars] at the start of the second stage of exploration.

The second agreement signed with British Petroleum (BP) provides for exploration in north Sinai in an area covering 1,300 square kilometres and the spending of 20 million dollars in a period of 7 years. BP would pay a signature bonus of 1 million dollars and production bonuses of 12 million dollars.

The third agreement signed with Conoco provides for exploration in an area of 681 square kilometres in east Ghardaqah, in the Gulf of Suez. The company is to spend 71 million dollars in 5 years and pays [5.85 million dollars] as signature bonus.

The concession of Getty Oil as provided by the fourth agreement signed today covers an area of 321 square kilometres in the Gulf of Suez east of off-shore Gharib area. Under the agreement, Getty would spend [66.7 million dollars] in 7 years and is to pay a signature bonus of 5 million dollars and production bouses totalling 22 million dollars.

By the signature of these four agreements, the number of agreements signed for oil exploration since the October war in 1973 totals 85 agreements with 44 companies.

New Budget To Include Expenditure Cuts

NC260521 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2155 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 25 Aug (MENA) — The newspaepr *AL-AHRAM* says it was decided to reduce government expenditure by approximately 500 million Egyptian pounds in the new 1984-85 budget. The paper adds that the prime minister instructed the ministries and organizations to prepare themselves for this reduction and to abide by it. In its Sunday issue, *AL-AHRAM* says the new budget, in the coming phase, aims to concentrate on implementing projects, at promoting production, and at minimizing the cost of the ministries' projects in a manner that will eventually reduce public expenditure. It will also concentrate on productive projects in the private sector and on simplifying procedures to realize a great surge in this vital sector.

The paper says the target of the 1984-85 plan is to achieve overall production totaling approximately 42.5 billion pounds. The aim is for this year's production to yield approximately 23.8 billion pounds — a 1.6 billion pound increase over last year's yield. The volume of projected investments this year totals 6.99 billion pounds, of which 5.365 billion will be for the public sector and approximately 1.625 billion for the private sector — 23.2 percent of the total investment.

AL-AHRAM adds that foreign aid during 1982 and 1983 totaled $4.42 billion, including loans totaling $2.596 billion and grants totaling $1.824 billion. The paper points out that this aid was used to finance vital projects to resolve urgent problems of the masses. Of this aid, $913 million was allocated for industrial projects; $549 million for electrical projects; $354 million for agriculture, $72 million for health projects; $73 million for supporting the private sector; $51 million for educational projects; $968 for infrastructure projects, including $318 million for water and sewer projects; $301 million for telephone projects; and $193 million for railroad projects.

Mubarak Reviews State Budget

NC261458 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Correspondent Khalil al-Juhayni report from Ra's at-Tin Palace in Alexandria]

[Text] Following the meeting that President Husni Mubarak held today with the prime minister, the People's Assembly speaker, the Consultative Council speaker, and a large number of ministers, Information Minister Safwat ash-Sharif stated that dur-

ing the meeting the president reviewed various aspects of current action in the different sectors. The minister of information said:

[Begin recording] The first meeting that his excellency the president held was aimed at discussing the main outlines of the 1984-85 state budget in light of the meetings which were held under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and the concerned ministers. The president reviewed the main outlines of the state budget and discussed the rate of increase in salaries and incentives in this budget and their link to the rate of price increases. The president stressed the importance of linking incentives to production to increase production and improve the quality of products.

The president discussed what the state budget has touched upon, namely that there must be no infringement on any goods or support that concern the broad base of the masses. The budget will achieve expenditure rationalization, government expenditure being at the forefront, and also public expenditure rationalization. The budget policies call for rationalizing public, government, and family consumption. The president reviewed the improvement in the balance of payments and the development of monetary and credit facilities during the past 2 years within the context of the 5-year plan. The president also reviewed the development of investments in Egypt and gave instructions on the importance of continuing to solve the problems of investors. A meeting will be held next Wednesday to discuss the final draft of the 1984-85 state budget in light of the president's instructions today.

The president also held another meeting which was attended by a number of ministers. He discussed Egypt's foreign policy, political and trade relations with the outside world, economic relations at the international level, and their relation to the economic and social development plan. The president said that the higher national interest is the Egyptian people and giving a push to the development process governs these relations and their development.

The president also discussed the problems [in the Middle East] region, the Arab situation, and the measures taken by Egypt to safeguard the security of the Red Sea and the safety of its territorial waters. [end recording]

ASH-SHA'B Views Ties With U.S., USSR

PM241402 Cairo ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 21 Aug 84 p 12

[Dia' ad-Din Dawud article: "The Attempt To Abort Improving Relations With the Soviet Union"]

[Excerpts] Since assuming office President Husni Mubarak has made persistent efforts to restore Egyptian-Arab relations to normal, regain Egypt's position as a leading state in the nonaligned group, and strike a balance in Egypt's relations with the superpowers. Indeed relations with the Soviet Union began to improve in the various fields and this culminated in the recent resumption of representation at ambassadorial level. But any observer would notice that President Mubarak's method and policies are poles apart from the writings of writers in the national newspapers.

Since they sensed the new policies these writers have been stirring up dust storms, arousing fears and alarm, and surreptitiously inciting against these policies in a manner that does not escape the notice of an observer. It is as if Egypt has committed a cardinal sin. Their papers either write apologetically about this step or try to depict it as insignificant. No sooner was this step taken than the storms began. Articles have been stressing that we are not thinking and should not even think of living outside the U.S. lap, for it feeds us, helps us, and prompts international organizations to aid us.

Other articles proclaimed that the Soviet Union has repented and atoned for its grave fascist mistakes against us and therefore we have bestowed on it the honor of resuming normal relations with it. It is as if it was the Soviet Union that gave Israel arms to fight against Egypt and the Arabs and airlifted arms to it during the October war and as if it was the United States that gave the arms that we fought with in the October war and defeated the Soviet weapons that were in the hands of the Israeli fighter. It is as if it was the Soviet Union that supported Israel politically and used the veto to abort any UN resolution condemning it. As for the United States, it has always stood on the side of the Arabs in all their problems, voted in their favor at the United Nations, and condemned Israel.

It is as if it was thanks to the United States that, with the help of its funds and equipment, we have been able to build thousands of factories without it owning a single share in them and without dictating conditions and that we have been able to build the High Dam and the power stations. As for the Soviet Union, it was the one that refused to finance the High Dam and to give us loans and technology to build the industry. It also, with the help of the capitalist forces belonging to it, was the one that established scores of foreign banks which exhausted Egypt and destroyed its economy.

Is this not an odd and strange logic in the eyes of the Egyptians? They have seen the High Dam, the power stations, the steel plants and other basic industries that are the fruit of cooperation with the Soviet Union. They have seen the Soviet experts leave Egypt within hours without objection and without leaving behind one single share in a bank, in real estate, or in a factory because everything that was built with their assistance was 100 percent Egyptian. On the other hand, the fruit of friendship with the United States is hundreds of foreign banks, markets flooded with foreign products at the expense of Egyptian products, poultry farms, Schweppes, sport cola, and other similar soft drink plants. It is not the question of the United States and the Soviet Union and choosing between them. It is the question of truth, of Egypt's interests, and of who are Egypt's friends and foes.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Criticizes Soviet, U.S. Policies

PM241507 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 22 Aug 84 p 5

[Muhammad al-Hayawan article: "A Word of Love"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is making daily gains. It is gaining new ground in the Middle East although it only sells words. Its commodity is talk. It wins at no cost, except words. We believe what it says and when we compare it with the United States the

result is always in favor of the Soviet Union despite the fact that it offers nothing but words, or as the Syrian expression goes, it only exercises its jaws. In serious situations the Soviet Union is nowhere to be seen. It simply exploits situations and produces excuses. That is its way of escape because it has nothing to offer. It wants to take without giving anything. We believe it because we have no choice. We have differed among ourselves to the point of fragmentation. The Arabs are no longer one side but several. The Soviet Union exploits that and Israel is the main beneficiary. We lose every day.

The Soviet Union is occupying Afghanistan and using internationally banned weapons to kill Muslims. It fights Islam in the southern Islamic republic of the Soviet Union. It abolishes human rights on its own territory and it encourages international terrorism everywhere and yet we believe it when it simply talks about the rights of the Palestinian people. You cannot give something you have not got. Is it possible for the Soviet Union to acknowledge the rights of others when it does not acknowledge the rights of its own people? What it is doing is just an exercise in one-upmanship with a view to making some gains. We lose more and more bacause we believe the Soviet Union.

We are emotional people. The Arabs are guided by their emotions. We imagine that anyone who makes us laugh is our friend and anyone who makes us cry is our enemy.

The United States is also to blame for all that because it refuses to arm Kuwait, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Morocco who are its closest friends. It seeks Israel's permission for every weapon it sends to Egypt so that Israel may have full knowledge of Egypt's real strength by having a list of the U.S. arms which reach Egypt. The United States and Israel stand alone in international circles. The whole world votes one way and Israel and the United States another. The United States has pulled out of UNESCO for the sake of Israel. It votes with Israel against UN aid for the Palestinian people. U.S. blind partiality is the reason behind Soviet daily gains.

Briefs

GDR Electricity Contract Signed — Egypt and the GDR have signed a contract to supply the Egyptian Rural Electrification Authority with electric equipment. According to the contract, the GDR (Electrotechnic) Company will supply $4 million worth of ground cables to the authority on a soft loan. [Summary] [*Cairo MENA in Arabic 1110 GMT 27 Aug 84 NC*]

New Airport Inaugurated — At-Tur, 26 Aug (MENA) — At-Tur Domestic Airport was opened today in South Sinai Governorate. The first plane landed at 1300 with 44 passengers on board. Engineer Muhammad Khattab, deputy director of the Civil Aviation Authority, said that the new airport can receive medium-sized planes carrying 50 passengers. Two flights a week will be operated between At-Tur and Cairo. [Summary] [*Cairo MENA in Arabic 1555 GMT 26 Aug 84 JN*]

New Ambassador to Gabon — Cairo, Aug 25 (MENA) -- Egypt has received the approval of the Government of Gabon of the nomination of Ahmad Nazmi as Egypt's new ambassador to the Gabon. Ambassador Nazmi was deputy chief of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department.[Text] [*Cairo MENA in English 1435 GMT 25 Aug 84*]

Hijacked Iranian Plane Lands Near Baghdad

LD280748 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0736 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 28 Aug (KUNA) — A Kuwait International Airport source has stated that the hijacked Iranian passenger plane which tried to land at the Kuwaiti International Airport has left for Iraq and landed there.

But the source did not specify whether the plane had landed in Baghdad or any other place. All he said was that the plane left for Iraq after Kuwaiti authorities refused it permission to land here.

The source said that the Kuwait International Airport was closed for international navigation for 2 hours from 0700 to 0900.

The source said that the plane, an airbus belonging to the Iranian Airways, was carrying over 200 passengers.

Kuwait airport authorities confirmed that the Iran Air plane was heading for Iraq.

The Kuwaiti news agency, KUNA, received here, said the plane was an airbus with 195 passengers and a crew of 11, and had taken off from Dubai for Shiraz, across the Gulf in southern Iran.

Kuwait Airport authorities later said that the Iran Air airbus landed in Baghdad. Iraqi sources confirmed the landing.

They did not specify whether the aircraft landed at the Baghdad International Airport or at a military air base.

Passengers Transported to Baghdad

JN281203 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1153 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Aug (INA) — The hijacked Iranian airliner landed at one of the Iraqi airports today.

Special Iraqi planes transported the passengers of the hijacked Iranian airliner to Baghdad this afternoon. They are receiving extremely good care from the competent Iraqi authorities.

INA has learned that the passengers have been given the option of returning to their country, staying in Iraq, or traveling to any destination they desire.

Fighter Planes Intercepted Airliner

NC281217 Paris AFP in English 1214 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Manama, Aug 28 (AFP) — An Iranian airliner hijacked today with 206 people aboard was intercepted by Iraqi fighter planes and forced to land in Iraq, Kuwaiti air control sources said.

(Iranian radio, in a report monitored in Paris, earlier said the two fighters had forced the airbus to head for Iraq while in Kuwaiti airspace.)

(Meanwhile in Tel Aviv, Israeli radio said there were two hijackers, a young man and woman, who claimed to have explosives aboard. The radio's monitoring services captured messages from the pilot.

(Shortly after landing, all passengers aboard were authorized to leave the plane and were led by Iraqi authorities to an unknown destination, according to Israeli radio. The radio said the Iraqi authorities required the 11-man crew to remain on the aircraft.)

Kuwaiti air control sources said the plane was on a domestic flight from Shiraz to Tehran when it was hijacked. The plane landed at Al-Baniyah military air base near Baghdad, they said.

Armed Forces Communique on Shelling of Basra

JN271616 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Communique No 1,570 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 27 August 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The valiant sons of the Tigris and the Euphrates continue their triumphant activities in the operational sectors against the forces of the rancorous Khomeyniite enemy. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units pounded an enemy boat and an enemy troop concentration in the operational sector east of Basra with all types of weapons, killing four, wounding others, and destroying the enemy boat.

2. One of our forward units pounded an enemy patrol, which tried to approach its forward positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, with all types of weapons, forcing it to retreat. In another area of the same sector, one infantry position was destroyed and its occupants were killed.

3. Escaping the tyranny and oppression of those who are ruling in Tehran, new groups of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forward units in the central sector of the battlefield and were safely evacuated to the rear. In another area of the same sector, one enemy vehicle was destroyed and two enemy elements were killed.

4. One shelter and one weapon emplacement were destroyed and their occupants killed in the Maysan sector.

5. The criminal Iranian regime today intermittently shelled a civilian area in Basra Governorate with heavy artillery. The enemy fired 19 shells on this area.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, on 27 August 1984

Anti-Iranian Kurdish Operations Launched

GF271135 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] The Al-Mujahid radio has reported that Kurdish rebels succeeded last Wednesday in planting a mine in the region of

Sardasht on the road leading to the base of Nastan. The radio reported that the mine exploded last Thursday when a military vehicle ran over it. This resulted in damage to the vehicle and the death of six members of the Khomeyni Guards.

The radio also reported that a unit of the resistance factions of Al-Mujahid (?Saman Darabi), set the car of the criminal (Jasa'iri) ablaze on 22 August. This took place on [words indistinct] street in the city of Rugir.

Trade Minister Returns to Baghdad 25 Aug

JN250723 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0705 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Aug (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, Iraqi RCC member and trade minister, returned to Baghdad this morning at the end of a 3-day visit to Romania and Turkey. During his visit to Romania, Hasan 'Ali attended Romania's national day celebrations and met with several Romanian officials with whom he discussed bilateral relations and ways of promoting them.

During his visit to Turkey, Hasan 'Ali met with Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and discussed with him bilateral relations and ways of promoting them, as well as international issues of mutual interest. Hasan 'Ali also opened the Iraqi wing at the Izmir international fair.

Arab Committee Members Leave Baghdad 27 Aug

JN271834 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general; Beji Caid es-Sebsi, Tunisian foreign minister; Abdelouahid Belkeziz, Moroccan secretary of state for foreign affairs; and Ahmad al-Asbahi, the YAR foreign minister, left Baghdad this evening after attending the meetings of the Arab committee charged with following up Iraqi-Iranian war developments.

They were seen off at the airport by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; the head of the Foreign Ministry protocol department; the Tunisian ambassador in Baghdad and the Moroccan and YAR charges d'affaires in Baghdad.

ATH-THAWRAH on U.S. Military Aid to Iran

JN281003 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0615 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Aug (INA) — A local newspaper has said that U.S. weapons have not stopped flowing into Iran since the shah's era. In a study of the U.S. weapons supply to Iran, *ATH-THAWRAH* newspaper points out that Iran is being supplied with U.S. weapons with Washington's knowledge, approval, and encouragement.

In this regard, the paper refers to the secret trials currently taking place in the Italian city of Turin, where a number of CIA experts have been charged with smuggling U.S. weapons to Iran from 1981 to 1984. The paper says: These trials have proved that this group of experts supplied Iran with spare parts for U.S.-made planes, tanks, and technological equipment from 1981. In 1983, this group used Italian territory as a place for exporting tanks, fighter planes, and helicopters to Iran.

The paper adds: Despite its continuous confirmation of its neutral stand toward the Iraq-Iran war and of its desire to end this war as soon as possible, the United States has always been biased toward Iran and has always been working to prolong this war.

ATH-THAWRAH stresses that the U.S. weapons, ammunition, equipment, and spare parts are still flowing abundantly into Iran.

After reviewing all the means of U.S.-Zionist support for Iran, the paper says: The increasing flow of U.S. weapons into Iran and the great development in its relations with the United States are aimed at supporting the Iranian advocates of continuing the war, urging them to continue their aggression, and containing the international sympathy that has begun to lean more than at any time before toward terminating this war.

The paper expects that this U.S.-Iranian cooperation in the field of weapons will lead to Washington's rebuilding the Iranian military establishment and urging the Iranian generals to seize power after Khomeyni's failure to achieve all of the objectives assigned to him as a result of the escalating Iraqi stand in the face of the Iranian rulers' aggressive and expansionist designs. The paper stresses that all of Washington's actions in this regard prove that it is still waiting for Iran's full return to the U.S. fold.

Kuwait's AL-ANBA' on 'Ubaydat's Visit to USSR

LD280921 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0711 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Kuwait, 28 Aug (KUNA) — According to press reports here today, the visit Jordanian Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat is currently paying to the Soviet Union aims at bolstering relations between the two countries. Other reports, however, said the visit has no official character.

The Kuwaiti paper *AL-ANBA'* quotes Jordanian political sources as saying that 'Ubaydat's visit to Moscow falls within the framework of bolstering Soviet-Jordanian and Soviet-Arab relations, particularly following the coolness that now prevails over U.S.-Jordanian relations.

The sources, which the paper does not name, added that Soviet-Jordanian relations are very strong, that high-level talks are going on between the two sides, and that "shortly there will be exchanges of visits by delegations from both countries for signing the agreements."

The paper quotes the sources as also saying that the new Arab approach to the USSR is caused by the Arabs' loss of confidence in the way the United States handles its causes.

Western news agencies have quoted Jordanian diplomatic sources as saying that 'Ubaydat's visit to Moscow has nothing to do with any political matters, nor is it connected with any arms deals. The arms deal was previously discussed by Commander of the Jordanian Army Zayid ibn Shakir. The sources affirmed that "Ubaydat's visit is a very personal one," and is connected with medical treatment for his daughter.

Regarding Jordan's attitude toward Soviet armament, political sources said Jordan is in need of some sophisticated weapons, particularly for air defense as a substitute for the Stinger missiles which the United States has refused to sell Jordan. It also needs some medium-range missiles for bridging the existing gap in its defenses.

U.S. Policy, Republican Platform Criticized

JN271904 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Although the U.S. Republican Party's election platform does not mention anything about the Middle East crisis, the U.S. representative to the United Nations has presented a clear explanation of the U.S. Administration's position in this regard. In a statement to Israeli radio, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick asserted that the Repuhlican Party's program does not mention the Reagan plan on the Middle East because the Reagan plan was formulated a long time ago and the region is now witnessing large-scale developments.

The Republican Party's programs and Kirkpatrick's explanations disclose the real U.S. position toward the Middle East conflict and the difficulties the U.S. Administration experiences when it tries to view the region's crisis from a point of view other than Israel's. This fact proves the sound Jordanian stand which calls for an international peace conference to solve the Middle East crisis as an inevitable result of the U.S. stand, which is biased toward and adopts the aggressive and expansionist Israeli schemes in the region.

When His Majesty King Husayn announced that the United States has lost its credibility, he was not stating this without reason. His majesty the king based his stand on a number of facts which confirm that the U.S. Administration is involved in the expansionist and aggressive Israeli policy to such an extent that our Arab world does not expect the United States to adopt a neutral stand toward the region's crisis. Hence, the clear Jordanian position on the dimensions of the region's crisis and the ways to solve it took into consideration the U.S. stand when it agreed on the UN call for holding an international peace conference. What gives the Jordanian position credibility is the intentional disregard of the region's crisis in the election platform of the ruling U.S. Republican Party, and the explanation made by the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations on the Reagan plan, which was aborted by Israel in part and parcel from the moment it was announced.

Hence, solving the region's crisis and achieving a just and guaranteed peace can be reached only through an international conference in which the participating countries, especially the big powers, will assume their responsibilities toward achieving a just, comprehensive, and permanent peace in the Middle East.

Sharaf Renews Call for International Conference

JN271237 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Beirut — Information Minister Mrs Layla Sharaf has said that an international peace conference is the sole framework and best way for a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East problem. She added that such a solution should be based on implementing the contents and elements of UN Security Council Resolution No 242 and on guaranteeing a comprehensive withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. Mrs Sharaf said: We offer an overall peace in exchange for the entire occupied territories. We will not relinquish an inch of these territories.

In an interview with the *AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI* magazine issued in Beirut today, she said that the United States has lost its role as an impartial international mediator, that the international community's task is to look into Resolution No 242 and the way to implement it, and that the proposed international conference should lead to an Arab rapprochement. Mrs Sharaf reiterated Jordan's rejection of engaging in unilateral negotiations. Therefore, she said, Jordan calls for an international conference.

Al-Masri Confers With Thai Official 27 Aug

JN271234 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Amman — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri received in his office this morning Praphat Limpaphan, Thai deputy foreign minister and the Thai foreign minister's special envoy. The talks

dealt with bilateral relations and ways to promote and develop them. The two sides also touched on a number of current international issues, especially the Middle East cause and Asian issues.

Delegation Departs 27 Aug

JN271640 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Amman — Praphat Limpaphan, Thai deputy foreign minister and the Thai foreign minister's special envoy, and his delegation left Amman today after a 2-day official visit to Jordan.

The Thai official held talks with the foreign minister, the minister of industry and trade, and the labor minister on bolstering bilateral relations between Jordan and Thailand in the fields of economics and labor.

Jordanian-Palestinian Group Continues Talks

JN272135 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] The joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee to bolster the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the occupied land held its second session this afternoon at its technical office. The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Sulayman 'Arar, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Jawad al-'Anani, minister of industry, trade, and tourism; and Shawkat Mahmud, minister of occupied land affairs.

The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces; Dr Hanna Nasir, member of the PLO Executive Committee; 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, the PLO Executive Committee's representative in Amman; and Salih Ra'fat, member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Shawkat Mahmud, minister of occupied land affairs, said that during the meeting they discussed the West Bank's higher education council budget and housing in the occupied Arab territories. They decided to give this issue top priority because it achieves the objective of bolstering steadfastness in the occupied Arab territories. They also made a comprehensive evaluation of the steadfastness budget and ways of rectifying its deficit.

Jordan, Tapline Sign Oil Agreement 27 Aug

JN280905 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] An agreement regulating the relationship between the Jordanian Government and the Tapline Company in light of changes in the company's operations in the region during the past 2 years was initialed at the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Tourism this afternoon. It was signed for Jordan by Dr Jawad al-'Anani, minister of industry, trade, and tourism; and Dr Hanna 'Awdah, minister of finance. Tapline's vice president signed for the company. Dr Jawad al-'Anani talked about the articles of this agreement:

[Begin recording] On behalf of the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, I initialed an agreement with the Tapline Company today. This is the company which supplies and transports crude oil from Saudi Arabia to Jordan's refinery in Az-Zarqa'. The Tapline Company has recently given up its property in Syria and Lebanon, and has become the only company supplying Jordan with oil. Also, this company supplies no other side with oil except Jordan. This new relationship required a reconsideraation, especially since its operations have become more costly than before. Therefore, talks had to be held. The Jordanian minister of industry and trade and the Central Bank governor participated in these talks.

I believe that today we have reached a draft agreement that is acceptable to all, one that guarantees the supply of oil to Jordan for a long time. [end recording]

Al-Jumayyil, U.S. Envoy Discuss Current Developments

NC241633 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Within the framework of the official activity to deal with the serious situation in the south, President Amin al-Jumayyil and U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew today discussed the developments in the south, the western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. They also discussed what the international community must do vis-a-vis the inhumane Israeli actions.

Karami, Junblatt Meet, Comment on Cabinet Meeting

NC281124 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1055 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Minister Walid Junblatt held a meeting a short while ago. Karami made the following statement after the meeting:

[Begin recording][Karami] I paid a visit to extend condolences to colleague Walid Junblatt, the minister of public works. We discussed the current situation, the coordination of stands, and cooperation to serve the national goals, on which we all concur.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister, regarding the Cabinet meeting scheduled for tomorrow [words indistinct].

[Karami] Thank God, we have become ministers and will attend the Cabinet meeting.

[Reporter] Did you discuss the security plan for the mountain?

[Karami] We did not discuss these details. [end recording]

Minister Walid Junblatt said the following after the meeting:

[Begin recording] [Junblatt] The visit was to share in our deep grief over the death of martyr Major General Nadim al-Hakim. We also discussed various other issues.

[Unidentified reporter] Did you agree to attend the Cabinet meeting?

[Junblatt] In principle, and as I said yesterday, I am exerting all efforts so as not to make the sitaution tense. However, I must consult with my comrade, Nabih Birri. We will see.

[Reporter] We gather that the Cabinet meeting will take place [words indistinct].

[Junblatt] There will be a meeting with Nabih Birri and with the prime minister to eventually determine the formula; then we will see. [end recording]

Junblatt, Birri Meet on Security Plan 27 Aug, Comment

NC271931 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Ministers Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri met for more than 1 hour tonight. After the meeting Walid Junblatt said: I am always eager to coordinate with the Amal movement represented by its leader, Nabih Birri. We will do all we can to remove the tension in order to push the security plan forward. I prefer to call it the reconciliation security plan because reconciliation comes before security, and reconciliation will be achieved by interpreting the Lausanne conference resolution and the policy statement, as well as by concentrating on the issue of the south in an effective and serious manner.

Nabih Birri said: We agreed that the security plan should start from Al-Awwali, and that its implementation should be accompanied by equipping the 1st, 6th, and 11th Brigades and opening the political file.

On the extent of the Army deployment, Minister Birri said this is linked with adopting political steps in line with the political and security developments.

Junblatt on Talks With Israelis, Relations With Syria

NC271253 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Excerpts] In an interview with the U.S. *LOS ANGELES* magazine [as heard], Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt reaffirmed that there are no barriers in policymaking and that there is always a solution. He added the following: I hope there will be a peaceful solution based on satisfying the national demands and implementing the Lausanne conference resolutions for reform. We will not be the first to open fire again, and we hope that we will not be compelled to do this. They want us to liberate the south. Well, Amin al-Jumayyil does not want to send his army to fight the Israelis. He cannot and does not want to do so. Getting the Israelis out of the south means speaking to the Israelis, one way or another. I said this openly 2 days ago — it was both defiant and a risk.

Replying to a question, he said: We will speak with them in order to protect the south and to stop infiltration from the south, and this is all. I want joint Arab-Lebanese steps. I want Syria to sponsor such steps, because this in one way or another will prevent the Palestinians from receiving facilities that they will use against the Israelis. I am with the Palestinians and will remain with them. This is my history and it is the history of my father, Kamal Junblatt. We have been in the same trench with the Palestinians for over 17 years, and I will not change my policy today. But Amin al-Jumayyil wants to gain time and is awaiting Reagan's reelection. He knows U.S.-Soviet relations are bad. He also knows that the Americans will exert great efforts in the Middle East, maybe here or in the Gulf. He wants to benefit from this reality, perhaps to get the Syrians out and place us in a vise.

Asked about the plan to deploy the Army's 11th Brigade in Suq al-Gharb, Junblatt replied: Before speaking about deploying the 11th Brigade in Suq al-Gharb, the 6th Brigade in Beirut, the 1st Brigade in the Al-Biqa', or the 2d Brigade in Tripoli, why do we not arm these brigades so as not to delay their deployment? The Lebanese Army is commanded by the Phalangists or the Maronites. I want us to take command of the force or half the force responsible for security in order to have some guarantees.

Asked about attending Cabinet meetings, Junblatt said: I will never go to B'abda; I will not offer my life as a gift to the Phalangists. I might go to Bikfayya, but that, too, is risky.

Asked whether he is subjected to pressure from the Syrians, Junblatt said: Absolutely not. I am in complete coordination with and enjoy the full support of the Syrians.

Junblatt Wants Continuous Cabinet Meetings

NC280556 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt has proposed convening continuous Cabinet meetings at a secure place in order to accelerate the approval of the proposals of the government statement of policy — that is, he said, if there is a genuine wish to open the political file. He added that he will not attend the coming Cabinet session if it will only discuss a normal agenda. He said: I will ask Prime Minister Karami and Ministers al-Huss and Birri to speak on my behalf.

Junblatt said: We want to consolidate security and establish a truce. It is not in our interest for matters to lapse. He added: We seek a compromise that will bring the country out of the whirlpool of violence.

Complaint to Security Council on Israeli Actions Filed

Karami Comments After Meeting Envoys

NC241306 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1108 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Statement by Prime Minister Rashid Karami at the Government House in Beirut on 24 August following his meeting with envoys of the UN Security Council permanent member states — recorded]

[Excerpt] You are all aware of the abnormal and inhuman practices to which our people in the south, the western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya are being subjected. It is no longer possible to accept what is happening. We decided to make recourse through the Security Council in order to inform the international community of what is happening. The practices constitute a violation of international laws, such as the Geneva, Hague, and London Conventions. Such violations oblige the Lebanese Government to do something to protect the rights and lives of the citizens and the future of these areas.

I therefore summoned today the representatives of the five great powers in the Security Council and briefed them on what is happening from the humanitarian and legal aspects, in view of the danger threatening the land and people, particularly in the south. We did not ask that the subject be dealt with from a political point of view, but from a material and humanitarian point of view, in order to put an end to such [word indistinct] actions. I found understanding and acceptance in these friendly representatives. I hope this will be consolidated during the discussion of this complaint in the Security Council.

On the other hand, we thought it necessary to postpone tomorrow's Cabinet session because of the mourning for the martyrs who died in the helicopter crash yesterday. May God bless their souls. We extend our most sincere condolences to their families, the Lebanese Army, and the Lebanese people.

'Urgent' Meeting Requested

NC241428 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1405 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Lebanon has requested an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to consider the inhumane oppression of the civilian population in south Lebanon and west Al-Biqa' by Israeli occupation forces. The Lebanese request is contained in a formal complaint to the Council submitted by the Lebanese chief delegate to the United Nations, Rashid Fakhuri. The Foreign Ministry today contacted the Lebanese delegate and instructed him to lodge the complaint in accordance with the decision taken by the Cabinet on Wednesday.

Makkawi: No Problems at UN

NC261425 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1405 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] The coming week will witness a resumption of political activities which froze after the tragic helicopter accident. The political activities will focus on two main issues: Lebanon's complaint to the United Nations concerning south Lebanon and the problem of the security plan for the mountain.

Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Ambassador Khalil Makkawi stated that the Lebanese complaint will probably be discussed as the meeting of the UN Security Council either next Wednesday or Thursday. He added that the complaint concerning the Israeli occupation of south Lebanon would not find any difficulties within the Security Council as Lebanon has stressed mainly the tragic and humanitarian aspects of the situation.

Salam on Army Alignment, Phalangist Media

NC271452 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1410 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam today told American television correspondents that the Army was becoming fragmented by being aligned with Phalangist militias and other militias. He said that once the militias fought, Army units are dragged into the battle.

Salam declared that the president, the prime minister, and the Cabinet were ultimately responsible for the situation. He declared his continued support for the government, but he urged the government to recognize its responsibilities and exert every effort to dispel the danger facing Lebanon.

Salam described Israeli occupation of Lebanon and its rejection of all attempts to secure its withdrawal as the major problem facing the country.

The former prime minister accused the Phalangist radio station of fabricating and circulating false rumors concerning [word indistinct] attacks on his house in West Beirut. He described irresponsible news media as a deadly weapon which was being used to ruin Lebanon.

Birri, Soviet Envoy Discuss Developments

NC271847 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of water and electrical resources and justice, accompanied by Amal movement Political Bureau members, visited the Soviet Embassy in Beirut at 1700 today, where he met with Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov.

At the meeting, which lasted about 2 hours, they reviewed the latest developments in Lebanon, particularly the Lebanese Government's complaint to the UN Security Council about Israeli practices in the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya.

After the meeting, Minister Birri said: The visit was made in order to continue the contacts which were started during our visit to the Soviet Union. The visit is characterized by a positive atmosphere as a result of the talks, particularly prior to convening the UN Security Council to discuss the Lebanese complaint about Israeli practices in the south, western al-Biqa', and Rashayya. Minister Birri added: The Soviet charge d'affaires and other embassy officials have shown the same understanding and positive stand as that which we found during our visit in Moscow. This is in addition to the Soviet Union's support of Lebanon's stability, particularly within the framework of greater Beirut and its support for the accord process, which will safeguard Lebanon's sovereignty, integrity, independence, and stability.

Birri, Romanian Envoy Discuss Relations

NC251131 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, received the Romanian ambassador in Lebanon, who was accompanied by the embassy's trade attache, at 1200 today. Amal Political Council members Al-Haj Yusuf Baydun and Mustafa al-Haj attended the meeting. Minister Birri thanked the Romanian Government and President Ceausescu for their stand on the issue of the south and the efforts they are exerting for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from south Lebanon, in implementation of the UN resolutions. Minister Birri requested implementing the Romanian-Lebanese trade agreement — which is not in force now — by buying quantities of citrus fruit from the south.

After the meeting, the Romanian ambassador said: Our visit with Nabih Birri is an expression of the strong bond between Lebanon and Romania. We want to find new ways for developing our good bilateral relations. Romania is prepared to help toward Lebanon's development and prosperity.

Regarding the question of the south, the ambassador said: We wish the Lebanese people success in their efforts to liberate the south from Israeli occupation. Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu considers it necessary for the Israeli forces to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from south Lebanon. Romania will exert the utmost efforts toward this end. It believes that all efforts must be directed toward restoring understanding among all the forces in Lebanon in order to restore the country's unity and independence.

Amal's Birri Comments on Situation in Beirut Interview

PM240857 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 24 Aug 84 pp 14-16

[Interview with Amal movement leader and Justice and Southern Affairs Minister Nabih Birri by Shirbil Zughayb in Beirut — date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: On the basis of your own outlook and your dealings with the state and the various political leaderships, do you believe that we are moving toward eventual peace or will there be more setbacks?

Birri: My own personal view is, frankly, that we have taken some steps forward, but they are insufficient.

AL-HAWADITH: You have said that the Beirut war was against hegemony, coercion, and monopoly of power. Have the objectives of that war been achieved in Beirut or is what we see today in Beirut the other face of the same coin?

Birri: As far as Beirut is concerned there are two types of hegemony: One is related to security and coercion and the other is political. On the question of security and coercion I maintain that we have achieved results and victory. The Army command formula and the defense law amendments and, in particular, the cancellation of Decree No 10 are just a few examples showing that hegemony has been lifted. However, on the question of reform and and social justice we have not moved even one step forward toward the targets we had advocated. We are still at the beginning of the road.

AL-HAWADITH: You do, however, stand accused of playing the sectarian game in that you have accepted monopoly of the Muslim card and surrendered monopoly of the Christian card to the Lebanese Front. What is your comment?

Birri: In practice, yes, this has very regrettably been the case, but in principle this is not our intention. This has happened in conjunction with the Cabinet formation, the representation in Geneva and Lausanne, and so on. We have tried. We accepted this in the hope that something sweet might come out of the bitter and that a jasmine blossom might spring out of the onion.

AL-HAWADITH: What is the outcome so far?

Birri: We still got the onion.

AL-HAWADITH: Your opponents in the Shi'ite sect charge that you are prepared to fight to the last Shi'ite in the [Beirut southern] suburb to achieve the so-called U.S. canton objectives. They claim that you hold U.S. citizenship. What is your reply?

Birri: They seem to know U.S. plans better than me. I have never heard anything of the sort. Those who say these things appear to be themselves involved in U.S. affairs.

AL-HAWADITH: They also accuse you of trying to divide Shi'ite ranks by claiming that only Amal should represent the Shi'ites.

Birri: But is there any other Shi'ite side?

AL-HAWADITH: It has been said that, although you are a Cabinet minister, you are actually out of the government. If so, why not submit your resignation?

Birri: I have said that although I am a Cabinet member I am out of it when it comes to programs and ideology. As regards the question of resignation, I will remain in the Cabinet as long as I feel that my presence in it is in the interest of national unity and the liberation of the south. If I discover that the opposite is true, then there would be nothing easier than resigning my Cabinet post, because I was actually forced to accept that post.

AL-HAWADITH: There is much detailed talk all over the world about security arrangements with Israel, but in Lebanon the government is afraid to discuss this subject. As minister for the south, what would you say are the broad lines of these arrangements?

Birri: Briefly speaking, a lamb is not expected to provide security for a wolf or a tiger. It is a legal innovation for a state to secure its borders, by proceeding to occupy the territory of another neighboring state and then making its withdrawal conditional on security in that neighboring state. By the same criterion in international relations, because the Soviet Union has missiles which can reach Israel, the latter is entitled to safeguard its security in the Soviet Union itself on the grounds that its security is threatened. This innovation is acceptable to nobody. We Lebanese are responsible for the security of our south, not the security of others. We are responsible for the security of all Lebanon. We now have an Army capable of maintaining security in southern Lebanon — that is in addition to the UN forces there. We are at present moving at Arab and international levels with a view to increasing the number and effectiveness of these forces to enable them to support the Lebanese Army in accordance with UN resolutions, especially Resolution 425.

AL-HAWADITH: How will negotiations take place with Israel on this matter?

Birri: There is an armistice agreement between Lebanon and Israel. One of its articles defines the mode of negotiations. If security is what Israel wants, then this aspect is covered in the armistice agreement. There is an armistice commission which includes Lebanese and Israelis from the United Nations. That commission should handle the matter and implement Resolutions 508, 509, and 425.

AL-HAWADITH: You advocate armed resistance against Israel but Dawud Dawud, the official in charge of Amal movement in the south, has told *AL-HAWADITH* that no political decision to launch operations against Israel has been taken by the movement and that what is taking place now is the result of individual initiatives. How do you explain that?

Birri: There is no contradiction between my call for armed action against Israel and what Dawud has said. There is no political decision but there are fighting people.

AL-HAWADITH: After your visit to the Soviet Union you praised the Soviet role in support of the Lebanese cause. Would you agree to Soviet participation in the settlement of the Middle East crisis and subsequently the Lebanese crisis?

Birri: Contrary to all claims, there is no connection between the the Lebanese crisis and the Middle East crisis, quite the opposite. If the Lebanese crisis continues for a long time it will overshadow the Middle East crisis. Those who link the two, that is the Lebanese question and the Palestinian question, are in fact harming both causes. As regards Soviet participation in the settlement of any world problem, this is an existing reality. If politics is the art of what is possible then ignoring the Soviets means ignoring practical realities, because the Soviet Union plays a part in one way or another in every issue on earth. This continuous U.S. disregard for the Soviet role in the region will lead us to many disasters and catastrophes and this will reflect negatively on U.S. policy and on the policy of peace in the world. A settlement of the Middle East question requires international participation, and Soviet participation in particular, as well as regional participation by all the parties to the conflict.

AL-HAWADITH: Soviet policy in any country is usually reflected in the communist parties of that country. How do you assess your relations with the Lebanese Communist Party?

Birri: Our relations with the Lebanese Communist Party, and others, have passed through periods of ebb and flow to the point that at one stage clashes and problems occurred between us. Some of the disputes and problems continued, despite the good relations between the Amal movement leadership and the Communist Party leadership until the Israeli invasion. That invasion dissolved all differences between the Amal movement and all the other parties and organizations, including the Phalange Party, because we wanted to fight the Israeli enemy.

AL-HAWADITH: There have been several attempts to open channels between the Amal movement and the Lebanese Forces. Whatever happened to these attempts?

Birri: We have no intention whatsoever of refraining from cooperation with any Lebanese group, but quite frankly the attitude toward the south is the factor which determines whethr we move forward or step back. If the question of the south is resolved I would personally seek to visit [Lebanese Forces Commander] Fadi Afram. I have no problems with him other than that. There would be no problem if the Lebanese Forces abandon the Israeli gate.

Reportage on Fighting Between Groups, Army in Beirut

Amal, Junblatt Gunmen Clash

NC250531 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] A violent clash broke out between Amal movement gunmen and Progressive Socialist Party gunmen in West Beirut last night. The clash left one person dead and three others wounded. The Army banned citizens from using the Fu'ad Shihab Bridge during the clash, which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours.

VOM: No Amal, Junblatt Clash

NC250611 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Security sources have denied reports, broadcast by a private radio, that an armed clash took place in the Riyad as-Sulh area between gunmen belonging to the Progressive Socialist Party on the one hand and to the Amal movement on the other. The sources said these reports are entirely unfounded, being a part of the cheap misinformation policy of this radio.

'Shootout' Reported 26 Aug

NC261452 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Fire exchanges are taking place near the Fu'ad Shihab Bridge. According to preliminary information, there were clashes there between Amal gunmen and soldiers of the 6th Brigade. The shootout caused panic among the citizens passing over the bridge.

Our correspondent has just reported that the Fu'ad Shihab shootout involved Amal and Palestinian gunmen on the one hand and 6th brigade soldiers on the other. A Palestinian gunmen was wounded. Shooting is still going on.

RFL Reports Sniping, Fighting

NC261626 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Excerpts] For the first time since the implementation of the security plan in greater Beirut, the gunmen of various organizations took to sniping on some of the capital's battelines, just as they did in the southern suburb a few days ago.

As of 1730 today, Army positions and residential areas in Sodeco, At-Tabariz, As-Sayfi, and Al-Jummayzah have been coming under sniper fire from medium-caliber weapons and rockets. Some rockets exploded over Al-Ashrafiyah.

A short while ago, sniping extended to the (Tishrin) Square in Al-Ashrafiyah. Bursts of machinegun fire coupled with rocket explosions can be heard in Al-Barjawi, An-Nasirah, and Sodeco. At-Tabariz and Fu'ad Shihab are coming under RPG-7 fire.

For some time now, Amal gunmen have been clashing with the Lebanese Army in the Bisharah al-Khuri area. Amal gunmen are also seen in Az-Zaytunah and Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda'.

Another clash has also taken place between a group from the 6th Brigade and gunmen near the Zuqaq al-Balat mosque in the area of Fu'ad Shihab. The security forces have closed the Fu'ad Shihab Bridge to traffic.

In Al-Kulah, Al-Khandaq al-Ghamiq, and Zuqaq al-Balat, clashes have been taking place for some time among gunmen of various organizations.

VOAL: Roadblock Incident Escalates

NC261706 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1630 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Efforts are being made on various levels to stop the deterioration in the security situation which began this afternoon in the commercial area and then extended to neighboring areas. Security sources reported that the flare-up was due to a security incident that took place at a roadblock jointly manned by troops from the 5th and 6th Brigades in that area. The incident soon developed into a clash in which rockets were used. It has been learned from security sources that an argument took place between a civilian and a 5th Brigade soldier. Shooting ensued, and the civilian and a 6th Brigade soldier who was at the same roadblock were wounded.

Efforts are being made to contain the repercussions of this incident, and it was learned that the Army Command will issue a detailed statement about the incident later.

An Army Command source has denied a report disseminated by private information media some time ago about clashes having taken place in the Unesco and Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda' areas. The source affirmed that this report is completely unfounded.

At 1800 today intensive sniper fire from antiaircraft weapons was directed from Kafr Shima toward Ash-Shuwayfat. The shooting was still continuing when this news bulletin was prepared. The Quadripartite Security Arrangements Committee is trying to stop the clash and to restore calm.

Soldiers Fire at One Another

NC261726 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] The regime and the Phalangist forces have been escalating the security situation in greater Beirut. The 6th Brigade positions in the empire, the commercial markets, the An-Nijmah Square, the Sodeco, and the Fu'ad Shihab areas came under rocket fire which wounded some of the brigade's patriotic soldiers.

Some of the 5th Brigade's personnel fired at a 6th Brigade position near Fu'ad Shihab Bridge, at about 1700 today. One civilian was wounded. This has increased tensions and has led to a security deterioration across the battlelines of greater Beirut. Explosions have been heard across these battlelines up until the moment this newscast was prepared.

Army Statement on Incident

NC261850 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1815 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Statement issued by the Lebanese Army Command's Guidance Directorate on 26 August]

[Text] At 1630 today, 26 August, a security incident took place at an Army roadblock on Fu'ad Shihab Bridge. It was followed by the appearance of armed men and shooting that led to the wounding of four soldiers and one civilian. The Beirut forces command intervened and dealt with the situation, and the situation returned to normal at 2000.

Beirut Reports 'Guarded Calm'

NC261739 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] A guarded calm prevails in the Beirut central area, specifically from Sodeco up to the port area, following the tension in the wake of an incident on the Fu'ad Shihab Bridge which led to a state of alert among the ranks of the gunmen. However, the Sodeco, Fu'ad Shihab, and port roads are still closed to traffic until the situation returns to normal.

The calm was brought about after intensive contacts held among officials, and political and military leaders and it was possible to contain the tension during which gunfire and some rockets were exchanged.

Tension was also reported in areas close to the contact lines, particularly in Ra's an-Nab', where citizens expressed a fear of increased tension.

Clashes Continue 27 Aug

NC271516 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Clashes are continuing in West Beirut between socialist and Al-Murabitun [Independent Nasirite Movement] gunmen. The clashes are concentrated in Muhammad Abu Talib, Al-Makhul, and As-Sadat Streets in the Al-Hamra area. At approximately 1715 the clashes expanded to include the Ra's Bayrut, Cinema Bayrut, and Smith Street areas. Machine guns and RPG-7s are being used in the clashes. Members of the 6th Brigade are working to contain the clashes.

Army positions in Suq al-Gharb came under intermittent bursts of machine-gun fire from Junblatt gunmen's positions in 'Aytat this afternoon.

VOL: 6th Brigade Ends Clash

NC271540 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] A 6th Brigade force at 1745 ended the clash which broke out between socialist gunmen and members of the Arab Socialist Union in Al-Hamra' area. Our correspondent reported that the clash, in which machine guns and rockets were used, began at 1630 when socialist gunmen attempted to kidnap a member of the Arab Socialist Union near the Al-Ghalayini bakery in Al-Hamra'. This later developed into a clash. It should be recalled that the scene of the incident is near the Arab Socialist Union headquarters.

In another development, the disengagement forces noted that fresh reinforcements were brought by the socialist forces to the Hassan Building in Kayfun, which faces the Lebanese Army positions.

Clashes Reported 28 Aug

NC280508 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Following yesterday's clashes between Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and Arab Socialist Union gunmen, clashes with small- and medium-caliber weapons have been reported since 0400 today in At-Tariq al-Jadidah, Burj Abu Haydar, and adjacent areas, as well as in Sabra, Shatila, Ard Jallul, Al-Barbir, and Qasqas.

According to initial reports, the fighting began when Amal gunmen attacked a gambling club in At-Tariq al-Jadidah near the Ad-Dana gas station at 0300 and killed its owner, Bilal Barjawi. Gunmen soon appeared in the area and sporadic shooting started, which soon escalated into clashes with various types of weapons between Amal and Al-Murabitun gunmen. The clashes became violent at 0630 and were concentrated in Hamad Street in the At-Tariq al-Jadidah area. Initial reports say that the PSP also participated in the clashes and that fighting spread to Sabra, Shatila, Ard Jallul, and Qasqas.

The 6th Brigade has not yet been able to contain the clashes, despite the fact that it encircled the tense areas from Al-Maqasid, the Municipal playground, Al-Barbir, and Shatila.

6th Brigade To Move In

NC280643 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Security sources report that an agreement was reached between the Al-Murabitun, its allies, and the Amal movement to hand over the areas where clashes occurred this morning to the 6th Brigade, provided that the agreement will be implemented after 0830. According to the latest information, however, gunmen are still in the streets and there is no traffic in the Ad-Dana gas station area and on Hamad Street, as well as on Al-Jadidah Road and near the entrance to Sabra. Gunmen are firing machine guns in the air. Meanwhile, Amal roadblocks were established in the Holiday Inn, Burj Abu Haydar, and Burj al-Murr areas. Contacts are being made to have these roadblocks removed.

According to preliminary information, one person was killed and six others were wounded in the clashes.

Lebanese Forces Command Issues Statement

NC271831 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1645 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] The official spokesman of the Lebanese Forces Command Council issued the following communique:

The Lebanese Forces Command Council held its weekly meeting at its headquarters under the chairmanship of Mr Fadi Afram and in the presence of the members. The Command Council discussed three subjects in depth — namely the recent security deterioration in West Beirut, the problem of the American University of Beirut [AUB] off-campus section, and the situation of the official media.

Firstly, the deterioration which occurred yesterday afternoon in the downtown area of Beirut was a very serious blow to the security plan which involves greater Beirut. This deterioration places several question marks over the future of this plan, and the seriousness of its implementation. The Lebanese Forces consider that what happened yesterday can only be explained by the following: Either the leaderships which contend to be in control of West Beirut are really controlling the situation there but have hidden intentions aimed at bringing Lebanon back to the circle of violence, or these leaderships do not really control West Beirut and they should, therefore, be dealt with accordingly and contacts should be started with the effective leaderships. But as long as it is generally accepted that the leaderships contending to control West Beirut really do so, the Lebanese Forces hold the Shi'ite Amal movement and the Progressive Socialist Party responsible for the latest deterioration of security and for the obvious anarchy prevailing in West Beirut.

Secondly, the Lebanese Forces Command Council strongly supports the position adopted by the Lebanese Forces commander in chief on 21 August 1984 concerning the conspiracy aimed at closing the AUB off-campus section in East Beirut. The Lebanese forces, which adopt the demands of the students, teachers, and administration in the off-campus section, consider that closing this section is a stab in the heart of the cultural and educational relations which link the Lebanese and American societies.

And thirdly, the Council discussed the situation of the official information media and especially the continued discrimination made by the television station in Al-Hazimiyah in East Beirut against the different activities organized by the eastern areas. This behavior reinforces the information self-sufficiency option, because it is unacceptable to see this discrimination pursued while the television in Tallat al-Lhayyat in West Beirut covers fully and objectively the partisan political life in the western part of the capital.

Army To Initiate Court Action Against AFP

NC270647 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, the Army Command is in the process of preparing supporting evidence against the AFP prior to referring it to the military judiciary for publishing false reports yesterday of an instigatory nature about the Army and the clashes that occurred last evening.

Reportage on Tripoli Fighting, Cease-Fire Talks

RFL Reports Continued Sniping

NC250605 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Sniper fire continues to engulf the contact lines in Tripoli, despite intensive contacts. The two combatant sides — the 'Alawites and Sunnites — continue to bring in fresh reinforcements. Sources said an agreement was reached to draft a security plan in order to terminate the deteriorating situation in the town and in order to reach a final cease-fire agreement. It is expected a reconciliaton will take place between the two sides under the auspices of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Meanwhile, Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Unification Movement, said that any security plan that seeks to annul Islam and confiscate its arms is unacceptable, even if it comes from the world's largest countries. Sha'ban added: We will confront this plan even if it is imposed by force. He said: Those who seek to impose their plans by force will be strongly resisted.

Sniper Fire 25 Aug

NC251033 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Sniper fire reigns supreme on the various frontlines in Tripoli, particularly in Ar-Tabbani, Ash-Sha'rani, Al-Malluli, Abu 'Ali Road, and Suq al-Qamh. Traffic has been crippled in these areas.

Monte Carlo on Security Situation

JN251335 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] There are very positive reports with respect to the security situation in Tripoli. Following the consultations that were held yesterday evening with Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami on the security situation in Tripoli, and following the return of the Arab Democratic Party [ADF] delegation to Damascus — a delegation comprising Najah (Khaz'un), 'Ali (Bissi), and Mahmud Shihadah, secretary of the northern branch of the Arab Democratic Party — 'Ali 'Id, commander of the party's militias, made a statement to our radio a short while ago in which he stressed the important results of his telephone coversation with Prime Minister Rashid Karami. 'Ali 'Id announced his support for the security arrangements that will deter anyone who seeks to harm security in Tripoli. 'Ali 'Id also announced his commitment to serious action in order to implement all the measures that were agreed on the ground; measures that will safeguard the security of citizens in Tripoli, irrespective of the faction to which they belong; their right to freely exercise their political activities; the removal of all roadblocks; and the effective supervision by a selected commission that will be entrusted with the collection of heavy weapons in specified areas. These weapons can only be used with the knowledge of the supervisory commission.

'Ali 'Id said that he also supports the Lebanese Army, backed by an ADF force, assuming the responsibility of maintaining security in Tripoli and on restoring confidence between the citizen and the legitimate institutions. He also said that the judiciary must be allowed to regulate illegal matters such as the collection of arbitrary taxes which burden the citizens. 'Ali 'Id also called for restoring life to the legitimate port of Tripoli and the Tripoli refinery, and reinstating the employees who used to work in these two institutions. He also called for the fair treatment of the teachers under contract, irrespective of their background, and rearranging the status of the workers of the Tripoli municipality.

'Ali 'Id also reiterated that the Arab Democratic Party remains committed to closing the security file. He said that it will do its best to render the security march a success in any Lebanese area to give an opportunity to the efforts which seek to eliminate the obstacles in the wake of the trend that President al-Asad had adopted for closing the Lebanese security file, paving the way for national reconciliation, returning all those who were evacuated, and halting the bloodshed in Lebanon so that all efforts may be devoted to the battle with Israel.

'Ali 'Id added that it was agreed to hold a meeting in Tripoli tomorrow, Sunday, between him and Prime Minister Karami to discuss the details and the implementation of measures that will be adopted on the ground.

Sniping Reported 26 Aug

NC260905 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] The latest security report from Tripoli says the At-Tabbani area and all roads leading to it are now coming under concentrated sniper fire. Meanwhile, the international road between Al-Malluli and Jisr Abu 'Ali is cut off because of gunfire. Guarded calm prevails on the Al-Qubbah frontline.

Karami Meets Local Figures

NC261242 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Prime Minister Karami is in Tripoli in order to closely follow the situation there. In this context, he received several of Tripoli's public and political figures today. He also received a delegation from the Progressive Socialist Party in the north, led by Tariq Hulwah and including Muhammad 'Id and Fahmi Falaq. Following their meeting, Hulwah made the following statement:

It is quite natural to visit Prime Minister Karami in this respectable and patriotic house. Karami's patriotic stands make such visits indispensable. Because Tripoli is being hit by disasters and massacres, we find it necessary to consult with Karami on several political issues in order to save this city from its agony.

On this occasion, Hulwah said, we beseech Tripoli's disputing parties to exchange their guns for accomodation and dialogue and spare the innocent victims who are falling for no reason. We hope the security plan will be applied throughout the north, and particularly Tripoli, in order to save the innocent.

Asked whether the delegation was carrying a message from Minister Junblatt to the prime minister, Hulwah said: There is no message. Karami regularly meets with Junblatt, and this visit is confined to the situation in the north.

It is expected that the Northern Coordination Committee will meet today at 1800, under Prime Minister Karami, to discuss the latest security developments in Tripoli and ways to cope with them.

Permanent Cease-Fire Agreed Upon

NC261923 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Rashid Karami chaired a plenary meeting of the Northern Coordination Committee at his office in Tripoli this afternoon. The meeting was attended by the city's political, economic, and social leaders as well as by civilian and military officials. The talks dealt with all aspects of the situation in the city.

After the meeting, which ended at 2000, Prime Minister Karami said that a final and permanent cease-fire was agreed upon in

Tripoli. He said that all gunmen will be removed from the streets and that kidnapping and sniping will be prohibited.

Prime Minister Karami said that an agreement was also reached on bringing about a national reconciliation among all members of the one family in Tripoli, on a security plan, on the deployment of the Army, and on cooperation with the ADF in all matters supporting this march and achieving its goals for the unification and liberation of Lebanon and for the achievement of political reforms.

Democratic Party To Follow Plan

NC261401 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] The Arab Democratic Party leadership held an extraordinary session in Tripoli today attended by members of the command.

After the meeting, Najah Qaz'un made a statement in which he announced:

1. The withdrawal of fighters from the contact lines and their deployment in rear lines to ease tension. Observation and guard posts will be maintained. This will facilitate the Northern Coordination Committee's task of identifying cease-fire violators.

2. The establishment of an operations room which will be headed by a member of the Central Command by rotation and which will hold contacts with the regular forces that will maintain security in Tripoli. It will not only check the cease-fire violators but will also apprehend them and hand them over to the appropriate judicial authorities.

3. The suspension of information campaigns which contribute to creation of tension.

4. The participation in every effort aimed at opening the city of Tripoli for its sons and all its visitors, regardless of their creed and affiliation, as long as this is not incompatible with Tripoli's nationalist and Arab character.

5. The party maintains that any security setback in Tripoli will hinder the progress of Prime Minister Karami's government and will affect his own stand within the government.

6. The party will fully abide by the security arrangements in Tripoli although such arrangements are not applied in other parts of Lebanon.

Tension Prevails Despite Agreement

NC271634 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Tension prevails along the contact lines in Al-Qubbah and At-Tabbanah in Tripoli, despite the agreement reached on a security plan for the Army to be deployed in order to maintain security in the city with the support of the Syrian deterrent forces; for a final cease-fire; and for the withdrawal of gunmen and heavy weapons. Security reports said there was sniper fire in the At-Tabbanah, Al-Mallulah, Suriya Street, Ash-Sha'rani, Al-Amirakan, Ba'l Muhsin and As-Sayyidah areas in Al-Qubbah. Traffic was reported to be somewhat normal in other parts of the city. A child, Ruba Khalid Ash-Shaykh, was killed by sniper fire in At-Tabbanah this morning. Also, an explosion was reported near Orange Nassau Hospital at noon today. There were no casualties.

VOL: Gunmen Attack Salam's Home; No Casualties

NC261638 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Our correspondent reports that at 1815 today, gunmen opened fire from a Renault [word indistinct] on the home of [former Prime Minister] Sa'ib Salam in Al-Musaytibah. The gunmen then fled to the Karakul ad-Duruz area. Our correspondent says there are no casualties.

Reportage on Fighting in Mountain Areas

VOL Reports Druze Sniping

NC251451 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Junblatt's gunmen have opened sniper fire from their positions in 'Aytat at Army positions in Suq al-Gharb. They also opened sniper fire from Ash-Shuwayfat at Kafr Shima.

VOM: Phalangist, Army Attack

NC260612 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] The Phalangist forces and their army yesterday disrupted security and carried out attacks on residential areas from their positions in Suq al-Gharb. These forces directed 12-mm caliber gunfire at Baysur and directed their rockets at Ash-Shuwayfat and Al-Ma'rufiyah from Basba and Kafr Shima.

RFL: 'Intensive' Sniper Fire

NC271956 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Kafr Shima and the Lebanese Army positions in Suq al-Gharb are now coming under intensive sniper fire from Junblatt gunmen's positions in Ash-Shuwayfat and 'Aytat, respectively.

VOAL Reports Israeli Measures, Resistance Operations

NC261329 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] In the south, the occupation forces today began implementing the arbitrary measures which they had announced before and which will affect the inhabitants of the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. The crossing points to the south have been subjected to the whims of the enemy soldiers. The Batir-Jazzin road was reopened to pedestrians. Zionist buses are transporting them from Jazzin to Batir and vice versa. The 'Ayn Majdalun-Niha road is open to trucks both ways and to departing cars that will not be permitted to return. The Bisri road was also opened today for pedestrians and vehicles in both directions and with no permits required.

The occupation forces staged a wave of detentions today in Sidon. Among the citizens detained are Hassan, Isma'il, and Muhammad as-Safadi.

It has been learned that Lebanese resistance forces attacked a position belonging to agent Lahd with rockets and machine guns last night in Hasbayya. This afternoon, nationalist resistance forces attacked with machine guns a checkpoint manned jointly by the occupation forces and Lahd militias in 'Abra. Available information indicates that several enemy personnel were wounded. The occupation forces cordoned off the area and detained some citizens. The resistance forces also attacked a position of the Israeli enemy near Al-Burghuliyah in the Sidon district with rockets. They detonated explosive charges under an enemy vehicle on the 'Ayn Ibil road in the Bint Jubayl district.

Al-Asad, Delegation Return From Libya

JN271436 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1410 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Damascus, 27 Aug (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus this afternoon after cordial working visits to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

During these visits, President al-Asad held talks with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid on the situation in the Arab region in light of the latest developments, on the need to strengthen pan-Arab action to confront the imperialist and Zionist plans that are hostile to the Arab nation, and on ways to improve joint action and cooperation in the Arab arena.

Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Ba'th Party Regional Command member Sulayman Qaddah, and Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh returned with the president.

Mashariqah Departs for Libya

JN271859 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Vice President Comrade Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah left Damascus for Tripoli today at the head of a delegation of the Ba'th Party and the Front [National Progressive Front]. The delegation is comprised of Fayiz Isma'il and Safwan Qudsi, members of the National Progressive Front Central Leadership.

The delegation will visit the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to attend a conference of solidarity with the Arab people in the Libyan Jamahiriyah and to participate in celebrations of the 1 September Revolution. Mashariqah and the delegation accompanying him were seen of by a number of Ba'th Party Regional Command members and party officials.

TISHRIN on Al-Asad's Tour, Syrian Stand

JN260801 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 26 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Only Alternative" *TISHRIN* affirms that Syria has never stopped its moves to strengthen the Arab nation's struggle, mobilize the nation's resources, and crystallize the solidarity of struggle against the imperialist and Zionist plots in the service of Arab causes because these moves are based on a firm, principled policy. President al-Asad's visits to both Libya and Algeria come within this framework.

Syria's steadfastness under struggler Hafiz al-Asad and its painstaking efforts to mobilize resources played a major role in containing the Camp David agreements, which were intended to bring about a veritable collapse of the Arab nation and to be a fatal stab to the October war of liberation and its great achievements. Syria honored its historical responsibility by confronting the Camp David plot, preventing its further application, averting a schism in the body of the Arab nation, and proving by word and deed that it is possible to curb the arrogance of the enemy and its imperialist protectors.

The Lebanese experience proved the great capabilities of the Arab nation, its absolute rejection of capitulation to the enemies' desires, and the inevitabilty of its triumph over all those who plot to crush and fragment it. When leader Al-Asad raised the slogan of strategic balance [with Israel], he based his decision on an objective study of the unlimited Arab resources and capabilities.

Syria's confrontation of the fiercest imperialist-Zionist onslaught in Lebanon, and Syria's success in foiling the hostile plot and saving Lebanon from the 17 May trap is the decisive proof of the Arab nation's vitality and its ability to realize victory provided it employs all of its resources in the proper direction.

If Syria alone has gone a long way on the path of a strategic balance, what would the situation be if all the Arab resources were to be pooled in our historical struggle with the usurping enemy? If this takes place, the balance will show a clear imbalance in the enemy's calculations and resources, and the Arab nation will be able to impose the Arab peace — a peace that would restore the usurped territories and rights and put an end to the Zionist aggression and enemy plans.

The paper pointed out that to confront the U.S. peace, Syria presented an Arab peace — a peace that relies on our own strength and our firm, principled stand. This peace is based on our determination not to yield one iota of our territory or rights. It is a peace that would guarantee the withdrawal of the invaders from all the occupied Arab territories, including the Lebanese territory, and ensure our Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Syria was aware that statements were not the means by which this supreme aim could be realized. Syria knew that to realize this aim, persevering, principled efforts should be exerted on the political, military, and economic levels, which would realize comprehensive progress and upset the balance of power in favor of our nation and its causes, particularly the Palestinian cause.

Hence Syria's repeated calls for realizing an Arab solidarity of struggle and pooling all our resources in struggle; and hence Syria's persevering moves. Sryia becomes stronger when the Arabs support it and the Arabs become stronger when Syria possesses deterrent power. There is no other alternative for the nation except confrontation.

Damascus on U.S., Israeli Role in South

JN251342 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Ladies and Gentlemen: *AL-BA'TH* writes the following comment on the U.S. attempts aimed at supporting Israeli aggression in the south:

The United States is again preparing to topple any international agreement condemning the Israeli practices in southern Lebanon. Even before the Security Council members hold consulta-

tions on the Lebanese complaint, the U.S. Administration claims that condemning Israel would obstruct peace efforts and that calling for an Israeli withdrawal would conflict with collective security in the Middle East. Thus, the United States anticipated the event and placed the chariot before the horse. It is as if the United States is saying that its stand does not contradict Israel's stand and that its objectives in Lebanon are identical to the Israeli objectives.

Lebanon has decided to complain to the highest international body, although we do not believe that this body is capable of asserting itself or imposing its will. However, the need to expose the U.S. role that is obstructing all international efforts is an integral part of the complaint. The Lebanese people need to be further assured that Israel occupied the south only because the United States wanted it to do so and that Israel encroached on rights and wealth only because the United States induced it to do so.

To face this strategic understanding between the White House and the Zionist leadership, the only course left for the Lebanese to follow is the one which the youths in the south have started. Israel, which establishes projects and carries out reconstruction on Lebanese land, is preparing to settle the south. When the United States threatens a veto at the Security Council, it gives the green light to Israel to prepare for settlements. Therefore, resistance is the only choice. However, a national march to save the south needs the potentials of all Lebanese, because the south is a part of Lebanon, and the coveters in the south have ambitions on Al-Biqa', Beirut, and the mountain.

The United States has its own definition of Lebanese unity. Israel, which is surrounded by fire in the south, realizes the meaning of Lebanese unity. Thus, we see the escalation of the plot and we notice how the Americans and Zionists recruit their agents to freeze Lebanon and to kill its will. As the cries of the Zionist officers and soldiers are getting louder in Sidon, An-Nabatiyah, and other areas in the south, Lebanon's enemies nurse the Zionist wounds while the Lebanese wound is bleeding and needs the Lebanese to be soldiers to remove harm and occupation from the homeland which is threatened by the occupation and the plot.

Lebanon's enemies — agents, Americans, and Zionists — realize that all their schemes and plots will be destroyed by the will of the national Lebanese and by Syria, which supports the Lebanese will. Here lies the real danger. The United States and its allies realize that the weight of Syra is stronger than their plots. Therefore, the United States will not hesitate to conceive a comprehensive aggression to save its stands at the Security Council against Lebanon and in support of Israel.

Damascus Urges Solidarity Against 'Plots'

JN241327 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Station commentary]

[Text]Gentlemen: Syria has assumed the pan-Arab burden and has proved its existence as well as its ability both to protect the Arabs and their future and to protect the Arab homeland from falling into the snares of U.S. imperialism and Israeli ambitions. Syria has worked hard to foil every U.S. plot. The United States was defeated in Lebanon after Camp David and the 17 May agreement were defeated.

This steadfast country, which is committed to its firmly- established pan-Arab creed and to sincere popular objectives, was the base of Arab action and the springboard for an active civilization that is influencing human heritage. However, since events have begun to assume ambiguous dimensions through which the picture of the U.S. plot for post-presidential elections stage becomes evident, the burden shouldered by Syria has increased. This country is, as usual, the pan-Arab force that is more capable of settling events decisively and more capable of giving pan-Arab duty greater weight than individual and regional interests or than concepts that are not committed to a nation's destiny or a homeland's future.

The United States is quite well aware that Syria is committed to defending a nation and a homeland, and that the Arab masses place all of their hopes on Syria. Therefore, the U.S. circles fabricated events in the Red Sea and the Gulf in the hope of hiding their intentions to turn the Middle East into an arena of continuous wars and U.S. plots. This country, led by struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, has been accustomed to rising above wounds, to being primarily preoccupied by its pan-Arab concerns, and to considering its defense of the Arab nation as its strategic target and one of its most important principled and firm stands.

The concept of Arab solidarity has defined Syria's diplomatic trends and movements on all levels. This concept still constitutes an objective toward maintaining Arab solidarity as a factor of power and of the triumph of justice, and not as a means toward a collective Arab capitulation that involves conceding rights and squandering the dignity of both the homeland and its citizens. Therefore, any movement by Syria and its leader Al-Asad is always in the interest of the Arab nation and its aims. At the same time, it is a factor which dwarves the successive plots against the homeland and the masses until the decisive hour to foil and topple these plots approaches.

Syria, realizing that there are many parties to aggression and plots and that these parties have many forces and tools, deems it inevitable to move the masses and to give them their unavoidable role as long as they are targeted and as long as they are the pan-Arab tool that is more capable of destroying both the plotting and the plotters.

Syria today appeals to the Arab masses to rally around pan-Arab duty — not because Syria, the owner of the strategic balance decision is less capable of confrontation, but because it is necessary now more than at any time before for the Arab nation to work seriously to prove its existence and to emphasize its ability to defend rights and destiny.

U.S. diplomacy dropped the role of the Arab masses from its calculations because it used to have a bitter confrontation with the masses. We in Arab Syria stress that our masses in all countries are the decisionmakers as well as the owners of rights.

They are authorized to sacrifice for the sake of upholding these rights.

TISHRIN: Contradictions Mark U.S. Statments

JN270915 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0745 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Damascus, 27 Aug (SANA) — In its editorial today, *TISHRIN* describes the information which the U.S. Administration has leaked about a new Reagan initiative concerning the Middle East conflict as being aimed at keeping some Arabs betting on Washington's intention to make a move that enhances the U.S. role in solving this conflict.

TISHRIN adds: Contradiction still marks U.S. officials' statements to confuse Arab public opinion. For example, while U.S. Vice President George Bush says that the Reagan plan is still the cornerstone of the U.S. policy; Jean Kirkpatrick affirms that the Republicans' program does not include the Reagan plan because this plan was announced a long time ago and the Middle East region is currently witnessing large developments.

TISHRIN affirms that all of this comes within the framework of U.S. betting on Peres' success in forming the new Israeli Government. This is because Washington imagines that this government will create new opportunities for a Jordanian-Israeli dialogue based on Reagan's amended initiative, which is actually a continuation of the Camp David course, but with new expressions. The paper adds that anyone watching some of the political moves taking place in the region will discover that some Arabs are still betting on the U.S. role and believe that peace can be achieved in the region when Peres forms the Israeli Government.

TISHIRN concludes: Just as it foiled all previous conspiracies, Syria will pursue its struggle to foil the new plans — regardless of their forms or names.

TISHRIN Reports 'Secret Racial Weapon'

PM271622 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 19 Aug 84 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Racist Weapons That Kill Only Arabs and Africans"]

[Text] News agencies recently carried a news report that is stranger than fiction. It is said that a number of secret military research centers are now engaged in research on special types of tuberculosis, cancer, and influenza that kill only Arabs and Africans. The seriousness of the report is confirmed by the fact that it is contained in the annual report recently issued in Stockholm by the world famous SIPRI [Stockholm International Peace Research Institute] research center.

The report, which was published in Stockholm a few days ago, said that work is being carried out in complete secrecy to use genetic engineering to create bacteria and viruses that could be fatal to specific race groups. It is true that the SIPRI institute did not disclose the addresses of the secret research centers it referred to, yet the mention that the victims of such weapons are bound to be black or dark-colored people is sufficient evidence to indicate that Israel, South Africa, and their protectors are the ones pinning their hope on this total destruction weapon.

The magazine (*Riz Ster*) recently reported that the U.S. Defense Department has conducted research on a type of fever known as the "coccidic sinusoidal growth fever" that killed dark-colored people and does not affect white-skinned people. Nevertheless, nobody knows the extent of the development of the genetic engineering weapon and what the imperialists have in store for the peoples. It is worth noting that these weapons do not discriminate between U.S. friends and others.

Knesset To Begin 2-Week Session Starting 3 Sep
TA281043 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] The Knesset will convene next Monday and will hold plenary sessions for 2 weeks. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that this was decided by the Knesset steering committee a short while ago. The election of the permanent speaker of the 11th Knesset will take place on Tuesday, 11 September.

Shamir-Peres Meeting Ends; Agreements Reached
TA271822 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Alignment Leader Shim'on Peres have just ended another meeting on the national unity government at Jerusalem's King David Hotel. After the 2-hour session, Prime Minister Shamir said the talks had continued in a good atmosphere. They discussed all the issues concerning the establishment of a national unity government. Shamir said they discussed political, security, and economic issues. He added that they reached agreement on several subjects. The two leaders are now waiting for formulas to be worked out by the joint committee on the still unresolved problems. Prime Minister Shamir says there will likely be more meetings, the next one to take place on Wednesday.

Further Details
TA271922 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir said tonight that they have reached agreement on some political, security, and economic issues, which will now be turned over to Moshe Nisim and Moshe Shahal for final phrasing. The two, who met for more than 2 hours, will meet again this Wednesday. Shim'on Peres said after the meeting that they discussed, among other things, a method to permit a national unity government to make decisions on controversial issues disputed between the Likud and the Alignment. Peres emphasized that he is optimistic about the way the talks are being held, as well as the substance and atmosphere. However, there are still very serious problems to be solved. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer says that it appears the two leaders are now concentrating on the method by which the future government will settle disputes. Peres and Shamir will brief the leaders of their respective parties tomorrow.

Peres, Weizman Stance on Premiership Reported
TA280551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] In a meeting with Yitzhaq Shamir, Prime Minister-Designate Shim'on Peres announced that the maximum concession he is prepared to make to promote the establishment of a national unity government is to give a clear, written promise that he will resign from the prime minister's post at the end of 2 years, thus enabling the Likud to try to form a government of its own.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that Peres told Yitzhaq Shamir: I cannot today undertake Alignment support for a Likud-led government 2 years from now. Peres also said he will not make a concession regarding the defense portfolio, as he believes this will mean giving up the direction of state affairs. Senior Alignment sources said last night that Peres will make an effort to conclude the discussions with Shamir by the middle of next week, as this is the deadline the Alignment leaders have set for themselves in the efforts to form a national unity government.

The Alignment is convinced that the stance of the National Religious Party [NRP] on not joining a narrowly-based Peres-led government may change. Therefore, Alignment members continue to maintain close relations with their NRP colleagues in an attempt to persuade them to join a narrowly-based government.

In an interview with a U.S. television network, Knesset Member 'Ezer Weizman expressed the opinion that a Peres-led national unity government would be formed within 10 to 14 days. He said that the idea of a rotating premiership is absurd.

NRP Still Favors Unity Government Only
TA280627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] The National Religious Party [NRP] adheres to its position of joining only a national unity government. Minister Hammer said this to our correspondent Amnon Nadav this morning. According to Hammer, every effort should be made to bring the national unity government talks to a successful conclusion. If it transpires that the Likud-Labor Party talks are deadlocked, the NRP will bring its full weight to bear with one of the sides.

TAMI Against Narrow Alignment-led Government
TA280646 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
28 Aug 84 p 1

[Mikhal Yudelman report]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv — The TAMI party's contact team yesterday met with Alignment representatives and reiterated TAMI's refusal to join a narrow government that would depend on the support of the (Arab-Jewish) Progressive List for Peace and the (Communist) Democratic Front for Peace and Equality. It was reported that Alignment Knesset Member Gad Ya'aqobi agreed with TAMI's position and said that such a government would be "a fatal mistake." On the whole, the talks — which lasted for more than four hours — were said to be "very good" and on most economic and social issues there was understanding between the two parties.

Agudat Yisra'el Favors Early Elections
TA271432 Jersualem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Agudat Yisra'el foresees great difficulties in meeting its religious demands in a national unity government, and therefore

prefers early elections. This was said by Knesset Member Menahem Porush to our correspondent Arye Golan following the talks between Agudat Yisra'el representatives and the Likud ministers in the prime minister's office in Jerusalem. In his opinion, there will be early elections if the efforts to form a national unity government indeed fail. Asked about Agudat Yisra'el's contacts with the Alignment, Knesset Member Avraham Shapira said he will ask Shlomo Lorincz what the purpose of his talk with Shim'on Peres was yesterday. Minister Ari'el Sharon, who also participated in the talks today, said that he promised the Agudat Yisra'el representatives their status and achievements will be preserved if a broadly-based government is established.

Arab Village Files Complaint Against KAKH

TA281049 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1010 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] The local council of the village of Umm al-Fahm filed a complaint with the police today against the KAKH movement, following last night's incident in which KAKH movement leaflets were tossed at the entrance to the village, calling on the residents to leave Israel and emigrate to the West. The complaint filed requested the police to adopt measures to prevent Kahane's entry into Umm al-Fahm tomorrow as, according to the complaint, the visit is intended to provoke the local residents.

Air Force Attacks 'Terrorist' Base in Al-Biqa'

TA281331 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1327 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] This afternoon Israeli Air Force planes attacked a terrorist base in the area of the Majdal 'Anjar village in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'. All our planes returned safely to base. The IDF spokesman announced that the pilots reported accurate hits on the targets. The base attacked served as headquarters and jumping-off point for terrorists led by Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Mughara].

Sharon Alludes to East Bank Settlements

TA280906 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 27 Aug 84 p 2

[Refa'el Mann report]

[Text] The eastern bank of the Jordan is "ours but not in our hands, just as East Jerusalem had been until the 6-day war," Minister Ari'el Sharon said last week, in the course of deliberations between the Alignment and the Likud on the basic guidelines of the national unity government on foreign affairs and security issues. Sharon expressed the hope that the day will come when it will be possible to set up Hebrew ['Ivriyim] settlements on the other side of the Jordan as well.

Sharon's remarks were made during a verbal exchange on the settlement issue while presenting the Likud's stance, which upholds the continued establishment of settlements in all parts of Eretz Yisra'el. As in earlier meetings of the political-security team, Sharon noted that we should continue to restore the Jewish quarter in Hebron and take similar action in the town of Nabulus, where Joseph's tomb is located, among other things.

The head of the Alignment team at the talks, Knesset Member Yitzhaq Navon, asked: "What about settlement in the areas of the tribes of Gad, Reuben, and half of Manasseh — why do you deny them their share?" Reference was to the eastern part of the Jordan River. Sharon's answer was: I hope that the day will come when we will be able to set up settlements there as well.

Lebanon Claims of Water Diversion Evoke Responses

Diversion of Al-Hasbani Denied

TA241547 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Military sources have denied that Israel is moving its border fence into Lebanese territory or that it wants to divert the Al-Hasbani River. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that for several weeks now the Lebanese have been claiming that Israel is changing the course of this river.

Al-Wazzani Spring Not Altered

TA270600 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] This morning a delegation of UN observers will examine Lebanon's claim that Israel is diverting the Al-Wazzani and other springs in southern Lebanon toward the Galilee Panhandle. Our correspondent reports that IDF officers who visited the springs yesterday totally rejected the claims that these springs are being diverted.

Spokesman Denies Diversion

TA270838 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Today the UN Security Council will start discussing Lebanon's complaint that Israel is annexing areas in southern Lebanon and diverting water from springs to its territory. Areas bordering on the Al-Wazzani spring are mentioned, among others. UN observers will visit the areas concerned this morning and will compose a report to be submitted to the UN secretary general. Our correspondent Menahem Horowitz visited southern Lebanon yesterday escorted by IDF officers. The following is his report:

[Begin recording] [Horowitz] IDF officers who visited the Al-Wazzani spring yesterday emphasized that Israel is not annexing areas in southern Lebanon, nor is it diverting water from the springs to the Galilee Panhandle. During yesterday's visit, Lieutenant Colonel Mordekhay Tzafrir represented Uri Lubrani, the coordinator of government activities in Lebanon. We asked for his reaction to various reports from Beirut on illegal Israeli activities in southern Lebanon.

[Tzafrir] The current uproar is a result of Lebanese policy, and of their hostile rhetoric dictated by Karami, who in turn receives dictates from the Syrians. Instead of discussing with us matters which are really in the interest of the southern Lebanese areas and population, the Lebanese are using propaganda which I could define as criminal. The status quo [last two words in English] of

this spring during the recent uproar has not been changed: The water is flowing, and both Israel and the local residents are making use of it. Therefore, this uproar is a tempest in a teacup. [end recording]

Lebanese Demands Criticized

TA280748 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 28 Aug 84

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *HATZOFE* writes that the latest events in Beirut prove that the Lebanese Government is incapable of maintaining control over its territories and defeating the private militia. Therefore, how can the Lebanese Government dare demand the IDF's evacuation and promise that quiet will prevail along the Israeli-Lebanese border, when it cannot even guarantee quiet within Beirut itself?

At the same time, the Lebanese Government is trying to divert public opinion from events within Lebanon by a complaint to the UN Security Council against the State of Israel for the so-called diversion of water sources from Lebanon to Israel. Such reports of water diversion are damaging to IDF efforts, especially when the IDF is supplying 10 Lebanese villages with water from Israel's limited sources. How can Israel be charged with using Lebanon's water for its own needs? Is the Lebanese Government not acting according to Syrian dictates in this case?

IDF Refuses Comment on Pentagon Report

TA271731 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] A newspaper published in Washington has disclosed a secret Pentagon report which states that the IDF's performance in the Lebanese war was poor, and that one of every five casualties sustained was caused by friendly fire by units in the area. The report in *THE WASHINGTON TIMES* adds that a total of 750 IDF casualties were self-inflicted. The paper quotes a Pentagon expert who describes the IDF's fighting capability in Lebanon as disastrous. The Pentagon report states that during the war, the IDF suffered slack discipline, unsuitable combat leadership, and poor communications among the combat units.

The newspaper's journalist quotes several IDF officers who claim that some casualties were caused when political considerations clashed with operational ones. The IDF spokesman has refused to comment on the U.S. paper's report. He told our correspondent Alan Ben-'Ami that the IDF does not customarily discuss aspects related to military operations.

Attache in U.S. Denies Report

TA280721 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The defense and armed forces attache in the Israeli Embassy in Washington, Major General Uri Simhoni, does not attribute much credibility to *THE WASHINGTON TIMES* report citing grave malfunctions in the IDF's operations during the Lebanese war. According to *THE WASHINGTON TIMES*, 20 percent of the IDF casualties in this war were inflicted by friendly fire. Our correspondent in Washington 'Oded Granot notes that this report should be viewed against the background of the struggle waged by certain U.S. Administration circles in an attempt to torpedo the talks on Israeli-U.S. strategic cooperation and make things difficult for Chief of Staff Moshe Levi during his upcoming visit to Washington.

Analyst Views Prospects of Talks With Jordan

TA241530 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 24 Aug 84 p 11

[Dan Margalit commentary: "Husayn Is Not in Our Pocket"]

[Text] Each time one of the parties thinks its chances of leading a national unity government have come to naught, each time a minister thinks he is about to lose face and prestige and perhaps his chance to climb the ministerial ladder, the Jordanian king is summoned from the sidelines. Husayn has become the punching bag in the ring between the Alignment and the Likud. Whenever a full-blown crisis or an effective cut in communications is needed, the current heir to the Hashemite throne is called to the scene. Whenever some kind of solution to the internal party deliberations is found, however, he is cast aside without any decisions having been made. Of course, there is no real desire to make any decisions because they need the king as an excuse for the next crisis.

Perceiving the Jordanian issue as part of Israel's internal policy debate makes us forget that there are actually three central viewpoints that should be taken into account: The Likud is not prepared to meet the Jordanian king halfway, hence its tenacious adherence to the Camp David accords and its attempts to squeeze from Husayn a vow of allegiance to a document he did not formulate or sign; the Alignment remains faithful to Camp David but does not object to other proposals.

The third fundamental viewpoint is the king's. There has been no definite assessment of what the king really wants. If his aim is some sort of compromise — and notions to this effect prevail in the Alignment — then he must favor a government headed by Shim'on Peres, which he would have to tackle under the threat of rejection by Arab extremists and in the face of U.S. prodding to make concessions in order to achieve an agreement. However, the problem is that the protracted talks over Israel's internal problems and the numbers game being played to form a government have diminished the interest in Jordan's positions.

The Alignment is prepared to make various compromises. Some circles want to bypass the autonomy gospel according to Camp David and a spectacular peace treaty similar to the one signed by Menahem Begin and Anwar as-Sadat. They are prepared to accept a suggestion by the candidate for Knesset speaker, Shlomo Hilel, who sees a resemblance between Clause 8 of the 1949 armistice agreement and the current situation. This suggestion speaks of determining certain boundaries, such as those determined in the Allon Plan, and having Israel and Jordan state that following a withdrawal to these lines, the Arabs are ending the state of war and leaving the decision on the final border to

additional negotiations. Such an approach would rid Israel of the threat on its eastern border and would allow the IDF to remain along the Jordan River, but would not compel Jordan and the Palestinians to recognize something like the Allon Plan as a final agreement. If Husayn is interested in achieving an arrangement that would again turn the populated areas of Judaea and Samaria into the West Bank, he would favor an Alignment government over any other government in Israel.

However, the Alignment is not certain if this is what he really wants. Defense Minister-Designate Yitzhaq Rabin has calculated that Alignment leaders have devoted approximately 500 hours to talks with Husayn but the IDF has not retreated even 1 inch. This has not discouraged the Labor Party and it remains ready and willing to try to formulate a compromise. The king, however, may not be interested. If Israel raises proposals for permanent interim agreements similar to those suggested by Shlomo Hilel and others, Husayn might be driven into one of the most difficult, complex, and complicated periods of his life. He may actually be more comfortable doing nothing and torpedoing any chance for an arrangement by making rash moves.

He has recently made quite a few of these. Reports from Amman tell of vigorous Jordanian efforts to strengthen the Army. Defense Minister Moshe Arens has spoken of 1,000 tanks, and Western press agencies have reported that 25 percent of the austere Jordanian budget is earmarked for military expenditures. There have also been reports of Husayn's determination to ask for Soviet weapons, including missiles. The arms industries of Austria, France, and other countries only supplement the Jordanian courting of the Soviet Union, which REUTER described as Husayn's "gaze eastward."

Still, the Americans have not yet despaired. The postponement of the Reagan administration's efforts to initiate political contacts with the participation of Jordan has not changed the fundamental view prevailing in the State Department that Husayn is going to reconsider and change his mind and will not break his promises forever. However, even the Americans could not hide their disappointment over Husayn's amazing initiative at the beginning of the week to propose convening an international conference with the participation of the Soviet Union and the PLO. In this context, Husayn even criticized Washington sharply for having lost its credibility through its handling of the Middle East conflict. U.S. and Israeli officials sought reassurance in saying that an international conference is unrealistic, even in the wake of the report of a visit by a senior Jordanian minister to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's office.

If the king is not interested at all in negotiations on a compromise and if he has lost his patience and willingness to take risks, then by definition the arguments within the Israeli parties become moot. However, if his acceptance of political and military ideas originating in Moscow is merely a trick, then this might prove too risky even from Husayn's point of view. Because of the partisan debate in Israel, many people will now try to climb on the bandwagon and reiterate the obstinate claim that there is still no one with whom to talk.

Israelis subscribing to this view not only need Husayn to contemplate a compromise, but also as a whip against their political rivals. The Jordanian king is too experienced and familiar with this arena not to realize this or understand that U.S. mediation, the inclusion of moderate Palestinians from Judaea and Samaria, and his own willingness to make do with less than a comprehensive peace are better than futile notions of convening an international conference that stands no chance and has no purpose.

Kirkpatrick Speech, Reagan Plan Failure Viewed

TA271124 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 27 Aug 84 p 8

[Moshe Zaq commentary: "The Ambassadress' Testimony"]

[Excerpt] This coming Saturday (1 September) will mark 2 years since President Reagan submitted the Reagan plan to the prime minister of Israel and the king of Jordan. This plan was, in fact, rejected by both Israel and Jordan, despite the fact that the administration had conducted previous negotiations with Jordan over its main points.

The Reagan plan was submitted to Israel the day following the evacuation of the PLO terrorists from Beirut. The prime minister had barely managed to reach Nahariyya for a short holiday when he was followed by the U.S. ambassador with the letter from the U.S. President. The prime minister was surprised. After all, a joint U.S.-Israeli attempt had only just achieved the evacuation of 'Arafat and the Syrian troops from Beirut, and already he was being faced with a U.S. proposal aimed at removing the IDF from Judaea and Samaria. The urgent proposal was a blow to the hopes he had pinned on Washington: Israel had defeated the PLO, brought about the collapse of its command headquarters, and destroyed its stores. In so doing, it had liberated Beirut, the Lebanese capital, from Syrian rule and PLO pillage. A new president was soon to be elected, and Lebanon stood a better chance of links with the United States.

It is possible that deep in his heart, the prime minister thought that in return for this change in deployment in the Middle East, the United States would agree to put off and not press for an immediate arrangement in Judaea and Samaria. However, the sun had not yet set on the evacuation of Beirut, and the U.S. ambassador was already bringing him a letter from the President.

The prime minister's sharp reaction befitted the depth of his disappointment: a Cabinet session, a firm decision in the Knesset, and the plan was rejected by Israel, 6 months before Husayn announced his own rejection of it.

Some people will certainly wonder what is the point of going over, in detail, the conditions prevailing 2 years ago, as the Reagan plan has in fact been put aside.

Indeed, the plan has been put aside, but this does not mean that its basic principles will not emerge in some new plan which will bear a new name and be given new wrapping.

Secondly, what is surprising is the similarity in the way the Rogers plan and the Reagan plan were prepared and submitted; to the extent of arousing the suspicion that the next plan could be born under similar circumstances as well.

— The Rogers plan was born at the peak of the war of attrition conducted between Israel and Egypt. That war was accompanied by heavy bombing of Egypt, on the assumption that the United States would not sharply object.

— The Reagan plan was born at the peak of the Lebanon war, when there was a dim assumption in Jerusalem that the United States, deep in its heart, would not express overly sharp opposition to Israel's military activity.

The two wars — the war of attrition and the Lebanon war — gave birth to U.S. political initiatives that Israel found undesirable:

At the peak of the war of attrition the Rogers plan was raised, demanding an Israeli withdrawal from Judaea and Samaria as well. And at the peak of the Lebanon war, the Americans raised the Reagan plan, which also was supposed to guarantee an Israeli withdrawal from Judaea and Samaria.

During the war of attrition and especially during the heavy bombing of Egypt, the Americans hoped the Egyptians would be softened by Israel and would, in the end, acquiesce and accept the Rogers plan. And in the Lebanon war, the designers of the Reagan plan hoped the PLO would be softened to the point where it would no longer constitute an obstacle to King Husayn joining the peace process.

In both cases, the Americans made a mistake. The Egyptians were softened by the Israeli bombing to the point of accepting a cease-fire based on the Rogers Plan, but not to the point of ridding themselves of Soviet favors. The PLO was indeed softened by the defeat in Lebanon to the point of agreeing to withdraw from Beirut, but not to the point of granting Husayn the right to conduct negotiations in the name of the Palestinians.

And anyone who wants can make another comparison:

—The war of attrition was conducted at the time of a national unity government and ended in a national division.

— The Lebanon war was conducted at a time of national division and will perhaps end with the establishment of a national unity government.

This, too, outlines the change in circumstances, a change mentioned by the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

West Bank Villages To Be Connected to Power Grid

TA261338 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 26 Aug 84 p 2

[Pinhas 'Inbari report]

[Text] In the middle of this week four villages in the Nabulus District are to be connected to the Israeli electricity grid. The villages are Dayr al-Hatab, (Yahma), 'Awarta, and Salim. Not long ago Nabulus itself was connected to the Israeli electricity grid.

Egyptian Consul Discusses Tabah With Si'on

TA270851 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 Aug 84 p 3

[Eytan Rabin report]

[Excerpt] A meeting was held last week between the Egyptian Consul in Elat, Hasan 'Isa, and the chairman of the joint Israeli-Egyptian military committee, Brigadier General Dov Si'on. The aim of the meeting was to ease the tension aroused in Tabah in the wake of incidents between Egypt and Israel.

Brig Gen Dov Si'on was accompanied by an Israeli liaison officer, David (Collins). It was decided at the meeting that both sides would ease the tension and turn over a new leaf in relations in the area.

Golan Druze Boycott Religious Ceremonies

TA270947 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 27 Aug 84 p 2

[Menahem Rahat report]

[Text] Yesterday Golan Heights Druze sympathetic to Israel and holding Israeli citizenship protested Israeli policy, which is ignoring their distress, by not attending the traditional rites at the tomb of Druze Prophet Ya'furi.

On the other hand, also absent from the rites were the pro-Syrian residents who are boycotting these celebrations by order of the Damascus government.

The only people to arrive yesterday at Ya'furi's tomb in the apple orchards near the Ram pool were fewer than 100 religious dignitaries wearing yellow headdresses, who contented themselves with a short prayer at the site and hurried to leave when it ended.

Journalist Group To Examine West Bank Conditions

TA271021 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 Aug 84 p 3

[Text](ITIM)— Yesterday a delegation of three journalists came to Israel on behalf of the International Journalists' Federation to examine the Israeli authorities' attitude to Arab journalists in the territories.

The delegation members — (Hans Larsen) from Denmark, Trygve from Norway, and (Dornart) from Belguim — have come to examine the situation following complaints which reached the organization about infringements upon the rights of Arab journalists in the administered territories.

The delegation members were received at the airport by the secretary of the Journalists' Association in Tel Aviv, Yona Shimshi, and his deputy, (Roman Frister). It has been reported that the Israeli Journalists' Association will assist the delegation by arranging meetings with representatives of the Foreign Ministry.

The guests themselves will organize the meetings with correspondents in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Bethlehem's Frayj To Visit Saudi Arabia
TA271013 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 27 Aug 84 p 4

[Pinhas 'Inbari report]

[Excerpts] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj has departed for Saudi Arabia. No mayor from the territories has recently visited that country, but Saudi Arabia has lately begun direct financing of development programs in the territories, without going through Jordan and the PLO. The Bethlehem Municipality has received funds from Saudi Arabia for its plans.

Last night, unknown persons in Bayt Jala set fire to a car belonging to Jordanian Parliament Member Edward Hamis. His family claims that this was done for personal reasons, but security personnel think that radical political circles had a hand in the deed. Apparently, they wanted to warn Jordanian supporters against increasing their activity in the territories.

Improvements Made in Batir ash-Shuf Crossing
TA271434 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Since the new Batir ash-Shuf crossing between northern and southern Lebanon was opened, the Lebanese citizens' process of crossing has shortened from several days to several hours. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports, however, that local inhabitants are required to wait between 4 to 5 hours due to a shortage of transportation and thorough security checks. Our correspondent also reports that the IDF is continuing to improve and increase the size of the terminal in order to shorten the process further.

Red Cross Reports 850 Detained at Ansar
TA271925 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] The International Red Cross says that 850 prisoners are currently being detained in the Ansar camp in southern Lebanon. The representatives of the organization visit every week and from the last count they took it appears that this month there has been a considerable increase in the number of detainees in the camp — some 250 additional people.

Attacks on Southern Lebanese Army Increasing
TA260627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Attempted attacks on soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon have increased lately. Last week almost one out of every three attempted attacks were directed against soldiers of this force. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that General Lahd continues to try to recruit Shi'ite soldiers to his army. However, the latter are not eager to join Lahd's forces, especially because the army of southern Lebanon is considered to be collaborating with Israel.

Jordan Restricting Foreign Currency Transfers
TA270955 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 27 Aug 84 p 2

[Amnon Raz report]

[Text] East Jerusalem money-changers report that for the past 2 weeks Jordan has been imposing restrictions on the transfer of dollars from Jordan to the territories. To date, clerics in East Jerusalem have been in the habit of transferring dollars without restrictions. Approximately 2 weeks ago, a representative of the Greek Orthodox Church was arrested by the Jordanian authorities at the Allenby Bridge, and a search of his clothing revealed hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Jordanian commander of the bridge permitted him to transfer the money only after he had obtained permission from the Amman authorities, but the priest was warned that he would no longer be permitted to do this. West Bank financiers estimate that the restrictions on the withdrawal of dollars from Jordan originate in increasing economic difficulties there, and that this move is aimed at protecting the Jordanian economy.

Two years ago Menahem Milson, then head of the Civilian Administration, decided that every resident was entitled to bring in 1,000 Jordanian dinars or $2,000. The restrictions were recently eased by the coordinator of activities in the territories, Shmu'el Goren, who permitted every visitor to bring in $3,500.

Jordanian-Palestinian Committee Resumes Activity
TA261318 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] The joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee met in Amman last night for the first time in months. According to reports the session was held under a cloud of suspicion. The details from Jerry Cheslow:

[Begin recording] The announcement last night that the joint committee had met in Amman came as a surprise to many people in the territories. There were rumors and charges of embezzlement of funds. Two weeks ago the left wing East Jerusalem newspaper *AL-MITHAQ* published a secret document supposedly put out by the joint committee. It claimed to have spent $384 million in the territories over the 4 years of its existence. But many municipalities and public figures in the territories dispute this. Just yesterday Dura mayor Muhammad Musa 'Amr demanded an investigation of a 60,000 dinar loan his municipality was said to have received. 'Amr said he never got it.

Just back from Amman is the mayor of the town of Bayt Sahur Hanna al-Atrash. He brought back $34,000 in funds for his municipality. Al-Atrash refused to comment on the controversy over the funds but said that the reports that former Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Minister for the Occupied Territories Shawkat Mahmud had been arrested are false. [passsage indistinct on remarks made by Al-Atrash in English]

The first decision of the joint committee was to resume housing loans for the residents of the territories. They were stopped several months ago because of the committee's $39 million deficit. [end recording]

Nigerians Agreed to Meetings in Advance

TA261430 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 26 Aug 84 p 2

['Aqiva Eldar report]

[Text] Recent high-ranking Nigerian visitors agreed in advance to meetings set up for them in Jerusalem with the president and the prime minister, and to the luncheon with the Foreign Ministry's director general.

This has been reported by a senior political source in Jerusalem to the *HA'ARETZ* correspondent. The source opined that the two would not have come to Jerusalem without first receiving the authorities' blessing.

Jerusalem believes that the angry reaction by the Nigerian Government was aimed at satisfying Saudi Arabia, which has lowered its oil production in favor of Nigeria in line with OPEC agreements.

Reports reaching Jerusalem suggest that the new regime in Nigeria fears a counter-coup by junior officers, so it is being cautious about taking unusual steps, such as a rapprochement with Israel.

Despite the importance that is being attributed to the visit by the Muslim amir from northern Nigeria, it is not expected that this country will renew its diplomatic relations with Israel in the near future.

Experts To Help Liberians Repair Port Facilities

TA270911 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 Aug 84 p 3

[Eytan Rabin report]

[Text] Israel is to help Liberia repair naval ports by providing advice and sending experts.

The director general of the Ports Authority, Yitzhaq Rahav, returned a few days ago from a 3-week visit to Liberia, where he examined one of the main Liberian ports. He said, "The port's condition is catastrophic." [last word in English]

He has received approval from the Liberian minister of housing and planning to repair the port.

Rahav also commented that he had toured the Liberian port and formed the impression that its productivity was at a low level, its equipment was faulty and rusty, and only a few ships anchored there.

The director general of the Ports Authority went to Liberia with the full approval of the Ports Authority and the agreement of the Foreign Ministry. This followed a visit some months ago by Liberian President Samuel Doe to Israel, meant to strengthen diplomatic ties.

There are a few Israelis in Liberia working for that country. These include a representative of TAHAL [Israel's water planning authority] who advises the company.

Druze Jailed for Lebanon Militia Activities

TA270858 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 27 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Nazareth, ITIM — A Druse soldier from the Galilee village of Julis was yesterday sentenced in the local district court to a year in prison and 18 months suspended for crossing illegally into Lebanon and fighting for the Druze militia there. Aslan Kavishi, 26, was discovered by Israeli forces lying wounded in a Beirut hospital in September 1982. He had no explanation as to how he was wounded or how he came to be there.

He was transported back to hospital in Israel by helicopter; among his possessions were aerial photos of Beirut, Lebanese maps, a savings book in a Lebanese identity card and three journalists' cards. When he recovered, he was brought before a magistrate's court judge and released on bail.

He crossed over into Lebanon again in June 1983 via Rosh Haniqra wearing an IDF uniform with the intention of joining the Druse militia there. He spent some time at an IDF camp in 'Alayh, claiming he had lost his unit. He returned to Israel 10 months later, still wearing his IDF uniform, with a party of Lebanese Druse notables. He was arrested by the Military Police.

In passing sentence, the judge said that it was not Kavishi's business to fight for a militia in Lebanon. He was passing a deterrent sentence to discourage others from taking the law into their own hands.

Briefs

Senior IDF Appointment — Colonel Uri Manos took over as GADNA [military training for schoolchildren] commander on Friday, the IDF announced, replacing Colonel Moshe Sharir, who retired from service, as head of the paramilitary youth organization. [Text] *[Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 26 Aug 84 p 2 TA]*

OAU Summit Planned for 12-15 November

EA271825 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The office of the OAU Secretariat today announced that the 20th OAU heads of states summit will be held in Addis Ababa from 12-15 November 1984. The decision was reached after Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, PMAC and COPWE chairman, commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and current OAU chairman, held discussions with members of the 19th OAU Head of States Bureau and other African leaders regarding the time and venue of the next summit. Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam has extended invitations to the leaders of the member states to attend the meeting and it is learned that a ministerial meeting planned to be held before the summit will not now take place. The 20th OAU summit will center on prevailing African issues.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Meets Polisario Leader, Mauritanian Envoy

LD272021 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid this morning received Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front and president of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. Also present at the meeting were 'Abd al-Qadir ibn Qasi, entrusted with a task at the Presidency, and Mohamed Salem Ould Salek, member of the Political Bureau and person in charge of foreign relations at the Polisario Front.

President Bendjedid also received 'Abd al-Aziz Ould Ahmed, counsellor minister and personal envoy of President Haydala of Mauritania. The Mauritanian envoy handed the president of the Republic a message from President Haydala. 'Abd al-Qadir ibn Qasi also attended this meeting.

President on Future of 'Greater Arab Maghreb'

LD281115 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Algiers, 28 Aug (APS) — The conference of Algerian students studying abroad at the Olympic complex in Algiers under the chairmanship of FLN Secretary General and President of the Republic Chadli Bendjedid ended at noon yesterday. Addressing the conferees, President Chadli Bendjedid affirmed yesterday the importance the political leadership accords to youth and the wide hopes it attaches to them.

Referring to the Algerian economic situation within the international community, Bendjedid affirmed that the Algerian economy is healthy thanks to wise management and the collective contribution of national institutions. In this context he analyzed Algeria's faith in democracy emanating from the nation.

The president of the Republic then spoke of various matters that occupy the Algerians' attention in the regional, Arab, Islamic, African and international fields.

With regard to the building of the Greater Arab homeland, President Chadli Bendjedid pointed out that Algeria rejects the building of the Greater Arab Maghreb on the basis of tactical objectives and axes, for Algeria believes in the inevitability of the common fate of all the peoples of the region and the building of the Greater Arab Maghreb on sound and proper bases and by well-studied means. He said: We cannot build an Arab Maghreb in the absence of the people and at the expense of the basic principles of the Algerian revolution or at the expense of the interests of any of the region's peoples.

President Bendjedid affirmed that if there is really a genuine desire for building the Greater Arab Maghreb, then all pending problems must be solved in the light of resolutions of the United Nations, the Nonalignment Movement or the OAU. The solution of the Sahara problem can only be achieved within this framework.

President Bendjedid reaffirmed Algeria's principled support for the Western Sahara's people in their struggle. He recalled the huge sacrifices the Algerian people have offered during their liberation revolution for the sake of right and self-determination and said that they cannot abandon this basic principle in matters affecting other peoples struggling for their legitimate rights.

He pointed out that the population density of the region's peoples and the strategically important geographic position of its countries and the huge material resources they possess would make it an influential force not only in the Third World but also in the world at large, once the pending problems are liquidated and unity is established.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Sees Off Syria's Al-Asad

LD271255 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad today left Banghazi after a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The brother leader of the revolution led those seeing off President Hafiz al-Asad and his accompanying delegation at Baninah International Airport.

GUNT Official Accuses Habre Regime of Mass Killings

LD280808 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] The Chadian Transitional Government of National Unity [GUNT] secretary of state for combating the crimes of Hissein Habre has affirmed that the rebellious clique in N'djamena has been carrying out campaigns of mass annihiliation of the people of southern Chad. It has distributed poisoned food, killing hundreds of them. It also practices methods of starvation and repression against them. He pointed out that these terrorist campaigns are being carried out on the orders of French imperialism in revenge for the southern people's support of the legitimate government. He also pointed out that the Habre clique has been stealing aid sent to the Chadian people.

MOROCCO

King's Adviser Explains Treaty With Libya

LD241353 Rabat MAP in English 1227 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Rabat, Aug 24 (MAP) — Mr Ahmed Reda Guedira, adviser to King Hassan II made an interview to the Moroccan radio and television, in which he explained the different stages that marked the signing of the treaty of a union of states between Morocco and Libya. The Libyan leader, Mr Guedira said, had favorably met the proposition of King Hassan II and the idea that Morocco was to work out the draft of the union treaty. At the exception of two or three clauses the treaty text was wholly hammered out by King Hassan II, Mr Guedira added. Mr Guedira, who was entrusted with informing the Libyan leader about the treaty, quoted the latter as saying that,"This treaty

shows the concerns of an Arab and Moslem leader aware of his present and future responsibilities".

"The Arab world will be acquainted with King Hassan II, son of late King Mohamed V, the hero of Arabity. The one who will work in a scientific and frank way for the edification of the Arab unity."

In the article stipulating "that the two parties commit themselves to safeguard the independence of the two countries," Mr Guedira said that the sovereign did not mean reaching anything other than the noble objectives provided for in the treaty adding that for the sovereign, the rights of Morocco on her Sahara are perfectly legitimate and that the right and legitimacy need no manoeuvres to impose themselves.

Regarding Algerian and Tunisian reactions to the treaty Mr Guedira indicated that they hailed the treaty. Regarding information saying that the treaty is a reaction to the brotherhood and concordance accord signed by Algeria, Tunisia and Mauritania, Mr Guedira specified that King Hassan II grants to this accord a great importance, but that the Moroccan-Libyan treaty is different from the accord with respect to its form, its basis and its aims.

Evoking the treaty's 12th article stipulating that any aggression directed against one of the two countries would constitute an aggression against the other, Mr Guedira explained that the Moroccan territorial integrity is the responsibility of Morocco and that the Royal Armed Forces master the situation in southern Morocco. So Col al-Qadhdhafi has no commitment outside the terms of (?the treaty), i.e. the treaty was signed when the situation is well known by all.

The Sahara affair is not regarded as an aggression since the so-called Polisario (a guerrilla movement backed by Algeria and claiming sovereignty over the Moroccan Sahara) does not constitute a state, which attacks another but a group of mercenaries crushed down by Morocco.

As for the 13th clause of the treaty, Mr Guedira explained that the clause gives the treaty its whole meaning since it preserves the identity of each of the two countries.

SUDAN

Numayri Receives Report on UK Media Campaigns

JN251805 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today received Sudan's Ambassador in London 'Abdallah Hasan Khadir, who submitted a report on the activities of the Sudanese Embassy in the United Kingdom.

In a press statement following the meeting, Khadir said that he briefed the president on the activities of sides hostile to Sudan and that provided the British media with wrong information about what is taking place in Sudan. His excellency said the president instructed him to confront these moves in coordination and agreement with the competent domestic organs.

Khadir also said that Sudan's Embassy in the United Kingdom holds contacts with news media in Britain and supplies them with correct information about what is currently taking place in Sudan, but he added, it is regrettable that some of those media continue to publish information that is provided by suspect and hostile sides despite the absence of support for or confirmation of this inforamtion. He added that Sudan is an open country and that the citizens as well as the foreigners in Sudan are aware of what is taking place in the country. He said that some news media in Britain publish sensational information that complies with their ideas but has no connection with reality.

Assembly Speaker on Ties With Egypt, Constitution

NC241014 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0830 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 24 Aug (MENA) — Sudanese People's Assembly Speaker 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid has affirmed that the mining of the Red Sea requires joint moves by the littoral states to guarantee its safety. In a statement appearing in today's *AL-JUMHURIYAH* 'Izz ad-Din said that this operation was not a surprise to Sudan which had warned of it 3 years ago when the international conflict was nearing the Red Sea waters.

As-Sayyid affirmed that those benefitting from this operation are the enemies of the Nile Valley and the enemies of the Arab nation. These enemies are aiming at bringing navigation to a standstill in this vital artery of international navigation — a matter which will obstruct the export of Arab oil.

On Egyptian-Sudanese relations, 'Izz ad-Din affirmed that these relations are getting stronger day by day. He said that contacts are continuing between President Husni Mubarak and President Ja'far Numayri via the hot line which directly links both countries, and which does not stop operating. He explained that coordination is continuing between the various Egyptian and Sudanese departments and that the second session of the Nile Valley Parliament is expected to be held in Cairo in October. Representatives of popular organizations of both countries are also expected to meet in October during the meetings of the popular organizations constituent conference.

The Sudanese speaker affirmed that the Sudanese are capable of solving any Sudanese problem by themselves. He said that President Ja'far Numayri, who has achieved national reconciliation between the north and the south following 17 years of war, is capable of protecting and developing unity in the interest of Sudan's prosperity.

On the reality of the situation in southern Sudan, As-Sayyid said that Western propaganda has embarked on exaggerating the situation in the south. He said that the definite truth is that the south was not detached from the state authority as some have been reiterating. The south is part of Sudan and comes under the power of the legal government. In this context he pointed out that the Sudanese Armed Forces are capable with their huge might of settling the situation in the south but that the government wants to give an opportunity for a positive democratic dialogue with those who are participating in operations against the stability of Sudan to rectify their stand to avoid armed confrontation which would result in many innocent people becoming victims.

On reports about differences over the amendment of the Sudanese Constitution, As-Sayyid said that some Arab and foreign newspapers are attempting to fish in muddy waters. He emphasized that there were no differences in this regard between the People's Assembly and President Ja'far Numayri who has always been anxious for the new constitution to express the nation's unanimity. He said that the new constitution will grant all rights to the sons of the minorities and that to avoid offending sensitivities we have avoided the stipulation that Sudan is an Islamic state only.

The draft constitution stipulates that Sudan is a united sovereign republic and that it is part of the Arab and African entities. Therefore, the draft constitution did not restrict the right of nomination to the presidency to the Moslems alone and not to their Christian brothers. He added that the draft constitution also stipulates that traditions, public interest and unanimity should be the bases of legislation and that all this is aimed at protecting the rights of the minorities and at spreading an atmosphere of reassurance among them. Moreover, this will not detract from the opportunities available to the sons of the south to practice democratic life and to express their views since the draft constitution has stipulated the formation of three regional popular councils that will undertake to supervise the executive authority.

The Sudanese speaker affirmed in this regard (?the postponement) of voting on the constitution to provide the opportunity for more dialogue with the brothers in the south.

WESTERN SAHARA

AFP: Polisario Claims 18 Moroccan Troops

NC261932 Paris AFP in English 1911 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Algiers, Aug 26 (AFP) — Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara today announced they had killed 18 Moroccan troops and wounded 25 others in a series of attacks early last week in the Amgala region. In a communique issued here, the Algerian-backed Polisario Front said the attacks took place along the defensive wall built by Morocco near Amgala to choke off guerrilla infiltration into the disputed former Spanish colony.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Presents Report to Final COPWE Meeting

EA271214 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam today stated that there was no greater task than that of accepting responsibility from the people and working with high regard for the weight of responsibility and history. This is what Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, PMAC and COPWE chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, said when he presented a central report to the eighth regular session of the COPWE Central Committee held for the last time this morning.

In his report, our comrade revolutionary leader expressed pleasure that we were now on the eve of ensuring the formation of the EWP [Ethiopian Workers Party] made possible by the sacrifices of our country's true revolutionaries and all the working people. Comrade Chairman Mengistu added that while fully realizing that our march was long and our goals distant, we have been able to ensure firm conditions for the correct development of the revolution without giving ground to our various enemies who rose up from different directions and to pretenders.

The meeting will study the efforts made by COPWE since its formation to find an appropriate solution to the question of a vanguard party and will, in particular, assess the organizational work accomplished and, in general, the preparations for the success of the party formation and for the successful celebration of the 10th anniversary of the revolution, according to the directives given by the seventh regular session of the Central Committee. This was confirmed in the central report presented by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam.

At the meeting, which was held at the COPWE Central Committee Office, discussions were held on the agenda presented by Comrade Chairman Mengistu detailing the preparations for the EWP formation meeting; it was later approved.

Previously a report on the (?makeup), report, and procedure of the meeting was read and the meeting ended before noon after issuing a statement.

Reportage on Rebel Groups' Activities

Mogadishu Cites TPLF Successes

EA211742 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] A statement from the office of the Tigre People's Liberation Front, TPLF, in Mogadishu today, said that on 8-11 August 1984 the intrepid fighters of the TPLF launched a surprise attack and completely overran the Abyssinian base at the town of Tendaho, controlling the strategic road linking Addis Ababa and Assab. In the same period, the gallant fighters also launched an attack on the black colonialist Abyssinian forces stationed between the towns of Mile and Logiya, inflicting heavy casualties in men and material on the enemy forces. Mile, Logiya, and Tendaho are in the Wallo region and are famous for cotton-growing. The report from the office of the TPLF in Mogadishu says that the capture of this strategic road and successive victories by the front will greatly affect the internal policy of the Addis Ababa regime.

The report adds that the attack launched by the TPLF fighters against the enemy forces resulted in the death of 76 soldiers and 31 others were taken prisoner. The TPLF fighters also captured 57 rifles and destroyed 5 troop transport vehicles.

EPLF Claims Victory

EA241207 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Areda: Ambush units of the EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] forces have defeated an enemy force which was advancing towards Areda. In the clash, which took place on 19 August, the enemy force was repulsed with a loss of 12 men killed, 16 wounded, and 1 captured.

Moreover, in an attack made on 15 August by the units of the EPLF and People's Militia against an enemy force, five of the routed enemy soldiers were captured with their weapons. In the same attack, our heroic fighters also captured 96 assorted weapons and destroyed two tanks and three military vehicles.

EPLF, TPLF Successes Noted

EA262008 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] In Seraye, ambush units and People's Militia of the EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] forces attacked and scattered an enemy force which was stationed at Enda Azmach Ekubit District. Our People's Militia repulsed an enemy reinforcement that advanced from Adi Kwala. In the clash which took place on 21 August, our heroic fighters killed five Dergue soldiers, wounded two, and captured three soldiers and one rifle.

In Tigray, the ambush units of the TPLF [Tigre People's Liberation Front] forces destroyed an enemy force which was advancing from Adigrat to Mekele. In the clash which took place on (?22) August, the enemy suffered eight dead or wounded and lost one Kalashnikov assault rifle. In addition one N-3 Fiat truck with its personnel was destroyed by land mines buried by the engineering department of the TPLF.

Planes Reportedly Attack Villages

EA272119 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1800 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] May Dema: Planes belonging to the fascist Ethiopian Air Force last (?Friday) carried out a 30-minute raid on innocent people in May Dema, Seraye Province. (Nuria Hassan), a 1-year old girl, and (Husein Musa Nur), a 50-year-old man, were killed; a woman and three others were also wounded. In addition to these casualties, the Ethiopian Air Force planes destroyed 19 houses and their contents; more than (?450) residents were rendered

homeless and forced to move to neighboring villages. This was the third raid in 1 week by Ethiopian Air Force planes against innocent people. Earlier, planes had raided (Awgaro) and Badma residents, wounding 17 innocent people and destroying property of unknown value.

These continuous raids are aimed at intimidating the Eritrean population, which is fighting side by side with the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] against the Ethiopian regime. These acts show that the Dergue cannot (?control) the Eritrean people.

KENYA

Foreign Minister Returns From Ethiopia

LD242202 Nairobi KNA in English 1805 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Nairobi, August 24 — The Government of Kenya has expressed gratitude to the president of Ethiopia, Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, for the role he was playing in acting as middleman in the current discussion for the release of the four hostages being held by the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale has said.

He said that the Ethiopian president, Mengistu Haile Mariam, has assured the Kenyan Government that the hostages, two French nationals, a Scotch and a Kenyan of German origin, are all healthy and that there was no danger or threat against their lives.

Speaking to the press on arrival at the Jomo Kenyatta international airport today from Addis Ababa, where he delivered a special message from President Moi to Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, the minister said that the Ethiopian Government has expressed the desire to solve bilateral problems with her neighbours in the true African spirit of brotherhood.

Mr Mwangale who was accompanied by Senior Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs Dr Maluki, and protocol officer Mr Mwithi, noted that among other issues discussed in the meeting were bilateral relations between the two countries in a search for solutions of getting lasting peace and unity within the eastern region.

He said that Kenya and Ethiopia shared similar desires and aspirations for peace and good neighbouriness, mutual security within the two countries and surrounding regions.

The minister observed that Kenya believed that through genuine political will and deliberate efforts among the heads of state will create the environment conducive to the resolutions of the issues affecting the African continent.

He said that Kenya was a common ground for African states to solve their problems especially in bringing unity within Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia and Horn of Africa and added that President Moi was ready to play any mediation role in restoration of peace in the region.

Zairean Envoy Leaves; Praises Relations

EA251844 Nairobi KNA in English 1500 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Nairobi Aug 25 — The Zairean secretary of state for international cooperation, Mr Lengena Dulia, who brought a special message from Zairean President Mobutu Sesse Seko to President Moi left for Zaire yesterday. Speaking to KNA before departure at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Mr Dulia said that the talks with President Moi were fruitful and touched issues of friendly relations between Zaire and Kenya and Africa as a whole. Mr Dulia, who was seen off by the Zaire ambassador to Kenya, Mr Ndeze Matabaro, observed that relations between Kenya and Zaire were cordial and expressed the hope that relations would be extended in every field and will continue to be strengthened.

He said that President Moi gave him a special message to take to President Mobutu Sese Seko.

SEYCHELLES

President Rene Leaves for Visit to Sweden

AB271230 Paris AFP in English 1153 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Victoria, Aug 27 (AFP) — Seychelles President France Albert Rene left his Indian Ocean island state last night for an official visit to Sweden, according to a communique released today.

Mr Rene, who was accompanied by a small delegation including Labour and Social Security Minister Joseph Belmont, was invited by the Swedish Government. The communique said he would hold talks with representatives of Prime Minister Olaf Palme's socialist administration on bilateral and international issues. After the official visit in Sweden, President Rene would be staying overseas for a three-week holiday, the communique added.

TANZANIA

President Nyerere Meets With SWAPO's Nujoma

EA261929 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] The chairman of the frontline states in the southern African liberation struggle, President Nyerere, today held talks with the SWAPO leader, Ndugu Sam Nujoma, on the Namibian independence issue. A state house spokesman said that the talks, held at Mwalimu Nyerere's Msasani residence, centered on the Namibian peoples' liberation struggle. During the talks, Ndugu Nujoma briefed Mwalimu on recent developments in the struggle inside Namibia. The spokesman quoted Ndugu Nujoma as informing Mwalimu that Swapo was ready to stop the war against the Boers under UN Resolution No 435 on the country's independence. The talks were also attended by the executive secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee, Brigadier Hashim Mbita.

CHAD

Anti-Goukouni GUNT Faction Organized in Paris

AB241540 Paris AFP in English 1406 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Paris, Aug 24 (AFP) — Several leading members of a major faction in the opposition Chadian Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT) today announced the creation here of a Coordination and Action Committee (CAC) opposed to GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei and to Libyan involvement in Chad.

In a statement to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, seven leaders of the GUNT faction, the Revolutionaty Democratic Council (CDR), condemned what it called the "lack of cohesion" of GUNT under the leadership of Mr Goukouni, whom they branded a Libyan "puppet".

But the CAC leaders, who included CDR First Deputy Secretary-General Mahamat Senoussi Khatir, stressed that the CAC would continue to support the struggle against the Ndjamena government of Hissein Habre. They also criticised the inclusion of the CDR in a National Liberation Council formed last month under Mr Goukouni to lead the fight against the Habre regime. They called on CDR leader Acheikh ibn Oumard to "take his responsibilities" and pull out of the liberation council.

The CAC statement went on to attack Libya, whose troops back GUNT forces in northern Chad, saying Tripoli was interested in stepping up the war in Chad not to help the Chadian people but to further its own interests. It added that the presence of foreign troops in Chad, notably Libyan, French and Zairian, "constitutes an obstacle to national reconciliation," and said the CAC was prepared to participate in a round table meeting "among Chadians", an apparent reference to proposed talks between the rebel forces and the Habre regime.

France and Zaire have been supporting Mr Habre, who ousted a government led by Goukouni in June 1982.

The formation of the CAC followed the creation last month in the Burkina-Faso (ex-Upper Volta) capital of Ouagadougou of a breakaway umbrella organization, the Rally of Patriotic Forces (RFP) grouping four GUNT factions — the National Democratic Union (UND), the Western Armed Forces (FAO) and the "Original" and "Fundamental" Fronts for the Liberation of Chad (Frolinat). RFP [words indistinct] cited opposition to Mr Goukouni and Libyan involvement in GUNT as reasons for their action.

Bardai Reports CDR Reaction

AB270900 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 2000 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Communique from the General Secretariat of the Revolutionary Democratic Council issued in Bardai on 25 August]

[Summary] "The secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR]" announces that "the so-called Coordination and Action Committee created in Paris has no authority to speak on behalf of the thousands of fighters, militants, and cadres inside and outside who form the CDR," and he "warns any persons, organizations, or countries that may be tempted to grant credit to that ghost organization.

"The CDR secretary general denounces the great publicity which the French press and Radio France Internationale gave to the so-called communique.

"Bewildered by the political successes of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, notably its merger with Morocco, French imperialism and the Ndjamena clique, unable to keep peace with the massive rebellion of the people, want to conceal the pangs of hunger and dread of misery, the acts of looting and great massacres inflicted on the Chadian people by bloodthirsty Hissein Habre under the protection of the French expeditionary corps.

"No world power or trial can divert the CDR from its militant struggle" toward peace, unity, and independence as well as the establishment of a popular and democratic power.

"Issued in Bardai on 25 August 1984 by the CDR secretary general."

AFP Reports Ndjamena Comments

AB261200 Paris AFP in French 0742 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 26 Aug (AFP) — The Chadian authorities were still silent on Saturday following the creation on Friday in Paris of an Coordination and Action Committee (CAC) by seven leading members of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR), a faction of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] (Chadian armed opposition).

The fact that the Ndjamena authorities are not eager to make comments on the creation of the new movement seems to translate some hope on their part that some day a dialogue will take off with the national opposition, especially with the breakaway movements of Goukouni's GUNT, observers note.

For its part, the official press has been moderate and "hailed" the creation of the CAC, expressing the hope that this "reversal of the Chadian opposition toward Libya will contribute to the reconciliation of Chadians."

It will be recalled that those who created the CAC published a communique on Friday in Paris denouncing the "deliberate and repeated practices of the Libyan Jamahiriyah which is trying to perpetuate the war (in Chad) according to its own strategy." They also denounced the "compulsory participation" in the National Liberation Council, the new structure under Mr Goukouni's leadership.

Referring to the creation 2 weeks ago of the Rally of the Chadian Patriotic Forces [RFP] by GUNT dissidents, and to the CAC, the CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY (ATP) writes on Saturday: "Those who had indulged in illusions that Libya had come to help them to recover power have eventually been forced to admit that

they were only tools." ATP wonders what the "true intentions" of the CAC leaders are and deplores that this new Chadian political movement, "like many others which claim they have broken free from Libya, do not carry further their reasoning." After the creation of the RFP on 12 August in Ouagadougou, the Chadian authorities regretted that its leaders had not made a move toward direct rapprochement with President Habre's government. The Ndjamena authorities did not, however, rule out a possible agreement with that movement.

"They (the CAC and RFP leaders) are bogged down by subjective questions and their dislike for President Habre's government," ATP observes. It will be recalled that the founders of the CAC described the Ndjamena government in a communique issued on Friday in Paris as a "fascist dictatorship."

According to ATP, "the CAC should give further evidence of its departure from Libya's views." The Chadian official news agency notably denounces the fact that the CAC leaders have called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops (Libyan, Zairian, and French troops) from Chad which, for ATP, is tantamount to "a misappreciation of the Chadian reality." ATP writes: This is because the French and Zairian forces which came at the request of Mr Habre's government, did not fight their way into Chad in order to conquer it," whereas the Libyan troops "are illegally occupying" the north of the country.

GUNT Faces 'Unprecedented Crisis'

AB242130 Paris AFP in French 1554 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Paris, 24 Aug (AFP) — An unprecedented crisis is currently shaking the Transitional National Union Government, GUNT, (armed opposition to Hissein Habre) one of whose most important components, the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR], is confronted with the dissidence of several of its leaders.

Seven of them on Friday announced in Paris the creation of a Coordination and Action Committee [CAC]. This CAC is hostile to the GUNT, whose "prevarications" it condemns, and to (?its leader Goukouni Oueddei) — described as a "real puppet" — to Libya, whose "diktats" and "intrigues" it condemns, and finally to Hissein Habre, whose regime it describes as "a fascist dictatorship."

This initiative, taken notably by Mahamat Senoussi Khatir, Sabit Naim, and Ouchar Tourgoudi, first deputy general secretary and members respectively of the National Bureau of the CDR, comes 10 days after the creation in Ouagadougou by four minority factions of the GUNT of a Rally of Chadian Patriotic Forces, RFP, which is also hostile to Goukouni Oueddei and Libya.

These four factions — Facho Baalam's National Democratic Union, Moussa Medela's Western Armed Forces, Frolinat Fundamental of Hadjero Senoussi, and Frolinat Original of Adoum Dana — had at that time condemned the creation of National Liberation Council, CNL, in Sebha (Central Libya) headed by Goukouni Oueddei. According to members of the CAC, the CNL was created following a "Libyan diktat" and warned the CDR secretary general, Dr Acheick Oumar, to withdraw from it.

According to observers, the Ndjamena authorities, who on several occasions talked of internal dissentions within the GUNT, can only rejoice over the squabbles of its opponents.

Dr Moungar Fidele, secretary general of the Chadian Action Committee for Unity and Socialism [ACTUS], who said he supports neither Goukouni Oueddei nor Hissein Habre, seemed to have analyzed the situation within the factions when he stated in Paris last Monday: "They [the factions] are becoming breathless and they henceforth have only two alternatives — either step up their struggle or rally to the Ndjamena regime."

Acheikh Oumar's CDR Breaks From Goukouni's GUNT

AB271640 Paris AFP in French 1615 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Paris, 27 Aug (AFP) — The Democratic Revolutionary Council, CDR, one of the biggest components of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] (armed opposition to Hissein Habre), broke away from Goukouni Oueddei, leader of the GUNT, it was announced on Monday by CDR Secretary General Acheikh ibn Oumar.

In a message sent from Tripoli to Thiam Tidjani, his representative in France, Acheikh ibn Oumar condemned Goukouni Oueddei's "illegal maneuvers" and declared "null and void" the creation on 11 August of a National Liberation Council, CNL, by Goukouni Oueddei. In that message, the text of which was given to AFP in Paris, Acheikh ibn Oumar "calls on friendly progressive peoples and countries who support the Chadian people's liberation struggle — among whom the Arab Libyan people are the foremost — not to be discouraged by Goukouni Oueddei's historic failure."

Tripoli Reports GUNT Government Reshuffle

LD271647 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Radio Bardai reported that GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] President Goukouni Oueddei issued a decree yesterday regarding the reshuffling of GUNT. The new government consists of a president, a vice president, 11 ministers, 3 secretaries of state, and a government secretary general. The following is a list of the president and members of the new government:

President: Goukouni Oueddei
Vice President: Wadal Abdelkadir Kamougue
Minister of External Affairs
and Cooperation: Goukouni Oueddei
Minister of National defense
and War Victims: Rakhis Manani
Minister of Interior,
Security, and Justice: Abderrahman Adoum Dannah
Minister of Economy and
Finance: Najija Yonhombel Biasoumil
Minister of Information
and Civil Guidance: Abderrahman Hamdane
Minister of Public Service,
Refugees, and Administrative

Reform: Ramad el Ghali
Minister of Rural
Development and Housing: Ali Muhammad Zayn
Minister of Health and
Social Affairs: Major Ankakoto Kolor
Minister of Transport and
Communications: Ibrahim Mallah
Minister of Public Works,
Minerals, and Geology: Kabouro Hissein
Minister of Education and
Culture: Hamid Mousay
Secretary of State for
External Affairs and
Cooperation: Adoum Yacoub
Secretary of State for
National Defense: Muhammad Qadam
Secretary of State for
Finance and Economy: Abderrahman Isa Youssouf
Secretary General of the
Government: Othman Jedda

Committee To Support New Government

LD272358 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 2000 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Excerpt] I am now going to read you this communique. Following the formation of the National Council of Liberation, and following the formation of the government, a popular committee was spontaneously created, made up of people of note, who have formed themselves into a committee of support for the unitary action of the government. I am going to read to you the composition of this committee, which is called the Committee of Action for Unity and the Revolution. [passage indistinct]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Country Expected To Join BEAC, French Franc Zone

AB272300 Paris AFP in French 0847 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Libreville, Aug 27 (AFP) — The president of Equatorial Guinea, Colonel Obiang Nguema, was today expected to enroll his country in the Bank of Central African States (BEAC), bringing the Central African nation into the French franc zone.

Authoritative sources in the Gabonese capital said Col Obiang would sign the relevant documents in the Equatorial Guinean capital of Malabo, formally joining Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, the Central African Republic, and Chad in the BEAC and 22 nations in the franc zone. Equatorial Guinea, whose economy remains in tatters five years after the disastrous 11-year rule of Macias Nguema, is counting on its entry into the BEAC and franc zone to help stabilize the country's currency, foster trade and attract much needed foreign investment. It is also the next step in the nation's integration into the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC), which it formally joined last December.

A French economic expert in Malabo said recently that the country's entry into the BEAC would force Equatorial Guinea to put its customs tariffs in line with fellow UDEAC members and devalue its currently non-convertible currency, the ekuele. Such moves, if successful, would promote trade with other states in the region, help attract foreign investment, and put an end to the substantial black market, which has all but paralyzed the country's development efforts.

ZAIRE

1984 First Quarter Economic Indicators Show Improvement

AB271200 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1000 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 24 Aug (AZAP) — The reorganization of the public service continues, and the evolution of the economic indicators of the first quarter of 1984 shows a clear improvement in relation to the first quarter of 1983. Prices in the country continue to stabilize.

These facts were made known by the Executive Council at its weekly meeting which took place at the Council Building on Friday under the chairmanship of the first state commissioner, Kengo wa Dondo.

During this meeting, members of the Executive Council examined reports by the Committee on Economic Recession on its meetings of 2 and 16 August 1984. The reports concerned the payment of salaries, employment, evaluation of the economic indicators for the first quarter of 1984, monetary aspects of the economic and financial adjustment program for the first quarter of 1984, the report of the ad hoc committee, the position of coffee experts, and the progress in the repatriation of foreign currency earnings.

From the figures provided to the Executive Council by the Committee on Economic Recession, Sakombi Inongo, state commissioner for information, mobilization, propaganda, and political action, and spokesman for the council, gave this report:

The reorganization of the public service continues. The number of public servants for the central services decreased from 46,800 in June to 45,184 in July 1984.

The evolution of economic indicators for the first quarter of 1984 showed a clear improvement in relation to that of the first quarter of 1983; public finances, the petroleum production sector, agricultural production for export, cement production, industrial and small-scale mineral production of diamonds contributed substantially to this clear improvement.

Locally, prices continue to stabilize, with an increase of 20 percent in relation to that of the second quarter of 1983.

Measures aimed at liberalizing the small-scale production of diamonds and gold continue to yield the positive results expected, in spite of the fall in the world price of gold. Exports slowed down greatly compared to the same period in 1983.

Coffee exports for June 1984 reached 52,300,975 tons [figure as heard], while the exchange rate increased satisfactorily, the

Executive Council spokesman noted. The depreciation of the Zaire currency has been moderate since September 1983 and the inflation rate was estimated at 20 percent.

According to the Executive Council, prospects for the second term of 1984 lead one to believe that if caution is exercised in the management at all economic and financial levels, Zaire will be resolutely engaged in a period of growth in regard to its gross national product as of 1984. In this case, the inflation rate would fall from the 1983 76-percent peak to 50 percent.

BURKINA

Teachers Union Breaks Ties With CVS' Toure

AB271216 Paris AFP in English 1204 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, Aug 27 (AFP) — One of the main labour groups within Burkina Faso's (ex-Upper Volta) powerful Trade Union Confederation (CVS) has broken publicly with CVS Secretary-General Soumane Toure, who was dropped from the government by presidential decree on Friday, it was learned here.

Observers said the move by the Union of Secondary and Higher Education (SUVESS) could mark the start of a political offensive against the prominent leader of the CVS, the only trade union to have openly stated its support for the "revolution" since Captain Thomas Sankara came to power in August 1983.

Mr Toure, who is also a senior member of the Marxist-Leninist Patriotic Development League (LIPAD) which had five ministers in the government dissolved last Friday, was accused of "systematic and deliberate obstruction" of the revolution in Friday's presidential decree.

In a statement issued here yesterday, the teachers' union called on Mr Toure to explain himself to the CVS National Bureau and officials of CVS member unions by today. It did not say what action would be taken if the secretary general failed to respond to the demand. The union criticised Mr Toure for publicly criticising the ruling National Revolutionary Council for only "asking for sacrifices from the workers."

Observers here said the attacks on Mr Toure could also signal an effort to reduce LIPAD influence within the CVS. Analysts viewed the action Friday against Mr Toure as a strong warning to LIPAD, which has been increasingly at loggerheads with the local Revolutionary Defense Committees (CDR) set up across the country by the left-wing Sankara regime.

Since 1982, several labour groups have quit the CVS amid charges that Mr Toure was fomenting sectarianism and making political decisions without conferring with member organizations. [Words indistinct] union federations.

GHANA

Foreign Secretary Leaves for Tanzania OAU Conference

AB270840 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, left Accra last night for Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, to attend the 42d ordinary session of the OAU Liberation Committee beginning there on Wednesday. According to Dr Asamoah, the committee will review the impact of the liberation struggle on the continent in the light of certain developments leading to the signing of separate troop disengagement agreements between South Africa on the one hand, and Mozambique, Swaziland, and Angola, respectively. He said the committee would also debate on the situation that has resulted in the deadlock of the Namibian independence talks as well as the racist South African pressure on Botswana and Lesotho to enter into nonaggression pacts with the apartheid regime. Dr Asamoah praised Botswana and Lesotho for their continued resistance of the South African pressure.

The 4-day meeting, the secretary said, is very important in view of the fact that budget for the Liberation Committee will be discussed, stressing that the efforts of the liberation struggle on the continent has been hampered by the inability of the members to pay their contributions to the liberation fund. The secretary is also carrying a special message from the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, to President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

SPECTATOR Sees Benefits in Soviet Ties

AB261040 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 26 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *WEEKLY SPECTATOR* comments on the recent visit to the Soviet Union by a government delegation. It hopes that Ghana will benefit from such close contacts as the visit will bring concrete results to boost the country's revolutionary development. The paper notes that in some circles in the country the mere mention of Russia enjoins emotions of threat to free society, and in these circles any close link with the Soviet Union means an opening for an ideological and military domination by the Russians. But the *SPECTATOR* points out that the fallacy in such thinking has been shown even in contemporary world development.

The socialist countries have not only proved that they are capable of proving a high standard of living for their people in a scientific way but they have also shown that it is possible to do that in a disciplined way that could ensure development and comparable peace. The paper observes that if Ghana had been cautious in getting closer to the Soviet and other socialist countries it is not because the country could not put the right value on its association with them; rather such a situation has been the result of the country finding its bearings after the confusions of the past, and links between the two countries should not be seen as a new development that would take the country away from its Western friends, some of whom are actively helping with the country's recovery efforts.

The *SPECTATOR* says: An essential fact of Ghana's revolution is that it cannot once again sell its birthright for a mess of potage as it was done in the past and that it feels free to associate with anyone who would help her with full respect for her right of social and political choices.

Accra on Israeli Diplomatic Efforts in Africa

AB271755 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Federal Nigerian Supreme Military Council has denounced the recent visit to Israel by two traditional rulers from Nigeria, the emir of Kano, Alhaji Ado Bayero, and Oba Okunade Sijuwade, a Yoruba chief. The Nigerian Government has described their visit as unauthorized. Surely it cannot be by accident that the emir of Kano in the north and the ooni from Yorubaland from the west should suddenly meet in Israel.

The visit was all carefully planned by the Israeli authorities as part of the offensive to win back African diplomatic recognition that Israel lost after the October 1973 Arab-Israeli war. But the question is: Why did the Israeli authorities choose to work through those two chiefs? The probable explanation is that they calculated that the emir of Kano, being a powerful ruler in northern Nigeria, would have some influence over the chairman of the Federal Military Council, General Buhari, who also comes from the north. In the same way, the ooni from Yorubaland will have influence over the second in command at the Supreme Military Council, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, who is Yoruba.

But as it had turned out, whatever the Israelis have started with the traditional rulers from Nigeria is not likely to go very far. From the statement issued by the Lagos authorities on the issue, all the indications are that Nigeria is sticking to principles and is standing by the OAU resolution which asked all member countries to break diplomatic relations with Israel until all Arab lands occupied by Israel after the June 1967 Arab-Israeli war are returned to their rightful owners. Almost all the other member states of the OAU adhered to this resolution and broke diplomatic relations with Israel.

A turning point, however, came when in 1977, the Egyptian president, Anwar as-Sadat, visited Israel and began the process that led to the signing of the Camp David accord in 1979. President as-Sadat signed for Egypt and Prime Minister Menahem Begin signed for Israel, with U.S. President Jimmy Carter as witness. That treaty brought peace and mutal recognition between Egypt and Israel. As a direct result of this, Israel withdrew from the Sinai Peninsula which she had captured from Egypt in 1967. Israel handed Sinai back to Egypt in April 1981.

With this accomplished, the Israelis thought they had done enough to deserve the friendship of the rest of Africa, for, after all, she had made peace and established diplomatic relations with Egypt, Israel's chief adversary in Africa. But the OAU and the majority of its member countries do not look at it that way. So with the exception of Zaire, Liberia, and, of course, Egypt, African countries have not rushed to open up relations with Israel and the OAU has not lifted its embargo. On this issue, the OAU appears to take the stand that it is wrong in principle to capture someone else's territory by force and keep it. It may be true that the Sinai Peninsula has been handed back to Egypt, but Israel still occupies the Golan Heights, which she captured from Syria, and the West Bank, which she took from Jordan. So even though Syria and Jordan are not African countries, the OAU and its members expect Israel to withdraw from all the territories she took from the Arab countries in 1967 before a settlement could be said to have been achieved.

In other respects, Israel's behavior in the recent past has not improved her image in Africa. Her close relations with apartheid South Africa and her implicit acceptance of the apartheid system have put her in very bad company. Most Africans now associate Israel with the most hated regime on the continent. Then when Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982, she lost whatever sympathy that remained for her in Africa.

If and when the leader of the Israeli Labor Party, Mr Shim'on Peres, comes to form a new government in Israel, he would have to learn from the setbacks that his country has suffered in her relations with Africa in the last 10 years.

A change in Israeli policies is what is needed to win friendship in Africa at this time.

IVORY COAST

Country, Cameroon To Defend Coffee Price

AB271236 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Ivory Coast and Cameroon held an interministerial meeting in Douala a few days ago and adopted a resolution with a view to halting at all costs the fall in the robusta coffee quota [as heard] on the international market.

During the meeting, [Agriculture] Minister Bra-Kanon and the Cameroonian minister of Commerce and Industry said that the fall in robusta coffee quota constituted a danger and that it was urgent to take drastic measures to stop it. They further reaffirmed the need for African and Latin American countries to support one another in defending interests in the face of the consumers. To reach this goal, they hope to regularize contacts among producing countries to strengthen the existing solidarity among them. These are the conclusions of the meeting which was held in preparation for the forthcoming negotiations to be held in London next month.

LIBERIA

Podier, Nyeplu Arrested for Coup Plot

AB271945 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] The LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY, LINA, has just announced the arrest of Major General Nicholas Podier, speaker of the Interim National Assembly, and Counsellor Isaac Nyeplu, member of the Electoral Commission, by security services in Monrovia for their part in a coup plot. According to LINA, which cited a press release from the Ministry of Justice, the two men have already been placed in custody and will be interrogated by security investigators in connection with the coup plot.

Meanwhile, the minister of justice has asked Mr (Dakie Worley Kollie) and Mr Anthony Kessely to turn themselves in. Failure to do so will result in their arrest.

Accused Denies Having Knowledge About Coup Plot
AB280756 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] One of the accused charged with the alleged coup plot against the government of Liberia, John Klay Kieh, has denied having any knowledge whatsoever about a plan to stage unrest. Yesterday's *DAILY OBSERVER*, which reported that Mr Kieh was in fact for most of last week never arrested until the weekend of 24 August, quoted him as saying he had no personal acquaintance with the people whose names have been mentioned in the alleged plot except Dr Sawyer whom he described as his coworker at the University of Liberia. The paper also quotes Mr Kieh as saying he has had no discussion with any of the persons accused of a coup plot, adding: We are preparing to face the authorities and answer questions to prove his innocence. [as heard]

INA To Meet To Discuss 'Vital' Issues 29 August
AB272000 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] The Interim National Assembly [INA] is to meet Wednesday, August 29, at 1000 in the morning at the capitol building. An announcement signed by the secretary general of the Interim National Assembly, Patrick Biddle, and (?endorsed) by the INA vice president, Dr Harry Moniba, said the meeting is to discuss matters of vital importance.

FOOTPRINTS Reports 85 Wounded in Campus Clash
AB271720 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Another local newspaper, the *FOOTPRINTS*, disclosed today that a total of 85 persons were reportedly wounded from last Wednesday's incident which occurred at the University of Liberia campus. The paper, which has toured the various hospitals in and around Monrovia from Wednesday to Saturday, maintained that 23 persons were treated and discharged at the Cooper's Clinic, 20 persons at the Saint Joseph Hospital, 20 persons at the maternity center, and 22 persons at the Island's Clinic. The *FOOTPRINTS* newspaper said reports from these hospitals indicated that the victims, who were mostly students, sustained injuries ranging from scratches to bullet wounds.

Health Ministry Report Due Soon on Campus Clash
AB271730 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] The Ministry of Information has disclosed that a comprehensive medical report on last week Wednesday's incident on the campus of the University of Liberia is expected soon from the Health Ministry. Today's *NEW LIBERIAN* newspaper quotes Information Minister Alhaji G.V. Kromah as saying when the comprehensive medical report is disclosed, it will contain adequate information for the public.

Although the actual date for the disclosure of the medical report has not been set, but the *NEW LIBERIAN* said today that the expected comprehensive report will reflect a clear picture in connection with the incident, and said the *NEW LIBERIAN* reporters could not get access to University of Liberia campus on Wednesday for on-the-spot report. [sentence as heard]

Doe Proclaims 24 August National Public Holiday
AB240845 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Today, August 24, has been declared National Flag Day and is to be observed throughout the country as a public holiday. According to a proclamation by the head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, the observance of the day is in commemoration of the historic event of the making of Liberia's first national flag.

A Foreign Ministry release issued yesterday quoted the proclamation as saying that the observance of the day adheres to an act approved on October 24, 1916 by the then legislature of Liberia which set aside the 24th of August of each year for the celebration of national flag day.

The proclamation is also in consonance with the Liberian Government's policy of reminding all citizens of the Republic annually of the importance of their allegiance and loyalty to our national anthem, which is the symbol of our existence as a political entity, as well as to encourage national pride and to arouse and stimulate respect for our flag.

Head of state Doe therefore called upon all citizens of Liberia and those residing within Liberia's borders to observe August 24 as a public holiday and that the national flag be flown from all buildings within the Republic from 0600 in the morning to 1800 in the evening.

NIGER

Kountche Names New Ministers in Government

AB271855 Paris AFP in English 1825 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Niamey, Aug 27 (AFP) — The president of the West African state of Niger, Brigadier General Seyni Kountche, today announced an expected slight reshuffle of his government, creating one Cabinet post, bringing two new people into the government, dismissing two, and changing the titles of two.

Lieutenant Colonel Mamadou Beidari was brought in to fill the newly-created post of minister of public companies, and public and semi-public companies.

Salma Haladou, previously secretary-general of the Rural Development Ministry, was made secretary of state for rural development. Issoufou Mayaki, minister of national education, and Annou Mahamane, minister of state and planning minister, left the government.

Almoustapha Soumaila, formerly secretary of state for commerce and transportation, was named deputy prime minister for planning.

Attahir Darkoye, formerly secretary of state for national education, was appointed to replace Issoufou Mayaki as minister of national education.

In a related development, the Ministry of Hydrology and the Environment, headed by Yahaya Tounkara, was elevated to a ministry of state, with Mr Tounkara replacing the departing Mr Mahamane. All other government posts remained unchanged.

NIGERIA

Idiagbon Opens Third Phase of WAI Campaign

AB271420 Lagos NAN in English 1358 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Jos, Aug 27 (NAN) — The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, has directed that henceforth the national flag should be hoisted on all public buildings, the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, said in Jos today.

Launching the third phase of the War Against Indiscipline [WAI], Brig Idiagbon said that flags should also be hoisted in commercial houses, in the private sector, residences of governors, ministers and commissioners. He said that other Nigerians should show their patriotism by displaying the flag in their homes during national celebrations.

The chief of staff [said:] "One of the primary objectives of the launching of this phase of WAI campaign today is to remind you that it is part of the responsibility to our dear country, to respect the national anthem and live like disciplined persons worthy of being numbered among its patriots."

Brig Idiagbon said that the recent decree on miscellaneous offences was promulgated because of the national consciousness of some Nigerians was not sufficient to make them desist from "acts of arson, damage to public property, tampering with oil pipelines and telephones, dealing in dangerous drugs and cheating at examinations." He said that if the politicians had not paid lip service to the concepts of patriotism, integrity, good government, justice and fairplay in the name of ethical revolution, there could not have been. [sentence as received] He urged all Nigerians to develop a habit to patronise made-in-Nigeria goods, develop local raw materials for the use of our industries, plant more food, encourage respect and honor for national culture and literature.

Idiagbon on Punishment of Crimes of Ex-Politicians

AB271402 Lagos NAN in English 1354 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Rukuba (Plateau) — The chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, today in Rukuba, near Jos, said that for the first time in the history of the nation the Federal Military Government would bring to logical conclusion the criminal activities of former politicians.

Declaring open the training week of the 3d Armoured Division, Brig Idiagbon said that although the method was gradual, it was consistent with the revolution aimed at enforcing probity and accountability in the body of politics of the nation. He said that no public officer found guilty of abuse of office would escape from "just punishment." He said that the Federal Military Government was determined to revive the economy and give the country a purposeful sense of direction. "Economic self-reliance is our goal. We have to produce enough agro-based raw materials to keep the wheels of our industries rolling," he said. He urged the soldiers to render dedicated service that satisifies the need of the majority rather than the greed of the few.

Earlier, the general officer commanding the 3d Armoured [Division], Brigadier Salihu Ibrahim, said that the training week would discuss national issues and operational problems in the Army.

Togo's Eyadema To Hold Talks 28-29 August

AB241556 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] The Togolese leader, President Gnassingbe Eyadema, is expected in Lagos on Tuesday next week on a 2-day state visit to Nigeria. He will be met on arrival at the Murtala Mohammed Airport by the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, and members of the Supreme Military Council. On Tuesday, the two leaders will hold bilateral talks at Dodan Barracks after which the visiting Togolese leader will be hosted to a state dinner later in the day at State House, Marina. Before departing for home on Wednesday, a joint communique on bilateral talks is expected to be signed by the two leaders.

ANGOLA

Soviet Pariamentary Delegation Leaves Luanda

MB271758 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by its deputy chairman, Antanas Barkauskas, today left Luanda to return to Moscow at the end of a 5-day official visit to Angola. Comrade Paulo Jorge, the minister of foreign affairs; (Casimiro Franco), the second secretary of the People's Assembly; and the chairman of the Angolan League of Friendship and Solidarity with the People's, were at the 4 February International Airport to bid farewell.

During the 5-day visit to our country, the parliamentary delegation visited industrial enterprises and a military unit in Luanda and Benguela and held talks with deputies of the People's Assembly and of the provincial People's Assemblies. The Soviet delegation also held meetings and talks with senior officials of the party and Government of Angola namely Comrade Evaristo Domingos Kimba, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, who received the delegation on behalf of the head of state; Comrade Roberto de Almeida, secretary for ideology of the MPLA Central Committee; and Comrade Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign affairs.

The evolution of parliamentary activity in the two countries and the international situation were reviewed during the meetings between the two sides. The situation in Southern Africa and the dangerous situation in Western Europe following the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the region were carefully analyzed by the USSR parlamentarians and the Angolan authorities.

Apartheid was once again denounced as a backward and inhuman regime and the link between the solution of the Namibian question and other issues foreign to the UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 was rejected. They also expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples, led respectively by SWAPO and the ANC. Angola expressed admiration for the policy of peace and peaceful coexistence pursued by the USSR, and its firm support of the initiatives which the USSR has been carrying out with a view to limiting and reducing armaments.

In a declaration released to the press, the USSR parliamentary delegation stressed that it enjoyed a memorable visit to Angola. We shall always remember the impressions [words indistinct] the interesting trips through the country, the meeting and talks with marvelous people, with the workers, peasants, and Angolan patriots who carry out complicated political and defense tasks under the leadership of their political vanguard the MPLA-Labor Party, the declaration reads.

While in Angola, the Soviet parliamentarians were accompanied by Comrade Lopo do Nascimento, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and of the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly and minister of planning.

Dos Santos Returns From Yugoslavia, Romania, Malta

MB271810 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, yesterday returned to Angola at the end of a tour to Yugoslavia, Romania, and Malta.

In Malta, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos completed a visit lasting from Saturday to yesterday at the invitation of the Maltese authorities. In Valletta, the capital of Malta, the Angolan head of state was received by his Maltese counterpart, Agatha Barbara, who gave a banquet in his honor. Speaking on the occasion, the Angolan president reiterated the desire of the MPLA-Labor Party and Government to maintain close friendship and cooperation relations with Malta based on mutual benefits and respect.

Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos held talks with Karmenu Bonnici, the acting prime minister of Malta, who is the minister of education, and described as fruitful the results of the talks between the two states, which permitted the deepening of mutual understanding. Speaking on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the Angolan president said they would (?come into effect) in the near future.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also spoke on the international situation, particularly that of Southern Africa, which is characterized by Pretoria's aggressive policy with regard to the People's Republic of Angola, and the situation of the Mediterranean countries with the deployment of U.S. missiles in the region. Malta's external policy is oriented to nonalignment and neutrality, Maltese President Agatha Babara revealed.

On the problem which afflicts the peoples of Southern Africa, the Maltese head of state expressed his support of a peaceful solution to the Namibian question based on UN Security Council Resolution 435. He expressed his solidarity with the Angolan people in their struggle for economic independence. It should be stressed that Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos had previously been to Yugoslavia, where he carried out a private and friendly visit, and to Romania, where he attended to the commemorations of the 40th anniversary of the Romanian revolution.

Nicaraguan Deputy Minister Ends Visit

MB280814 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] (Nora Pastora), Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, who has been in our country for a couple of days has concluded his visit to Angola. He regards his visit as positive because it has enabled an exchange of opinions with senior Angolan officials on the realities of the two countries.

UNITA Communique Outlines Recent Activities

MB241120 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Communique issued in Jamba on 7 August 1984 by Brigadier Demostenes Amos Chilingutila, UNITA Chief of General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces [FALA], on UNITA activities from 31 July to 5 August 1984]

[Text] In Cuando Cubango Province, on 31 July our forces attacked an enemy column on the Longa-Menongue road and destroyed one BRDM-2 and four Ural vehicles. They also captured a 14.5 mm antiaircraft gun, 1 [word indistinct], 14 automatic weapons and a soldier of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA]. In Luanda Province, on 3 August our forces attacked the enemy post of Mumbondo, 60 km southwest of Dondo. In Uige Province, on 3 August UNITA forces took the enemy position of (Quihuhu) to the south of Sanza Pombo. A total of 13 FAPLA soldiers were killed.

In Cuanza Norte Province, on 3 August, FALA forces captured the post of Lucala, east of Dalatando on the Dalatando-Malanje road. A total of 8 Cubans, 2 Soviets and 27 FAPLA soldiers were killed and 3 T-34 tanks and 1 PT-76 tank were destroyed. Our forces also burned 12 Gaz, Ural, Berliet and Ifa trucks, destroyed installations occupied by Cubans and Soviets and captured 29 AK's, 4 RPG-7's, and a large quantity of ammunition of various calibers.

On the same day, our forces attacked the 2d Battalion of Brigade 179 in the area of Pungo Andongo. The enemy suffered 19 dead and 2 FAPLA soldiers were captured, including a 2d lieutenant named Bartolomeu Antonio, head of the 2d platoon of the 1st Company of the 2d Battalion.

In Benguela Province on 3 August our forces occupied the enemy post of Ganda along CF-D [railroad line] and killed 75 FAPLA and People's Defense Organization elements. A total of 112 light weapons, two 75-mm cannons, and four 82-mm mortars were captured and the headquarters of the municipal commissariat and the CF-D installations were destroyed. During this attack, a West German citizen was also captured. On the same day our forces attacked the municipality of Chilanda, killing nine FAPLA soldiers and capturing another three with their weapons.

In Huambo Province, on 3 August the town of Bela Vista, located 60 km to the east of Huambo City, was occupied and the CF-D station totally destroyed. Also destroyed were a number of other political and administrative infrastructures. A quantity of war materiel, clothes and medicine were captured, and two Portuguese citizens were taken prisoner. In Luanda Province, on 3 August our forces attacked the municipality of Cuilo, 40 km from the border with Zaire. A total of 34 light weapons, four RPG-7's, and a number of rounds of ammunition were captured. On the same date, UNITA forces attacked and occupied the communes of (Dombo-Azanga) and (Bote).

In Moxico Province on 5 August the bridge over the (Mulonguelo) river on the Leua-Canage road was destroyed. During this period, the enemy suffered 218 FAPLA soldiers, 13 Cubans, and 2 Soviets killed. Our forces also captured 9 FAPLA soldiers and 201 assorted weapons, and destroyed 35 vehicles, including 1 BRDM and 4 tanks. UNITA suffered 23 dead, 51 wounded, and 5 missing in action.

Jamba, 7 August 1984, year of the anti-Cuban patriotic front.

[Signed] Brigadier Demostenes Amos Chilingutila

LESOTHO

Radio Official Views RSA Project Breakdown

MB280640 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] A senior official of Radio Lesotho expressed astonishment at the content of an SABC, South African Broadcasting Corporation, announcement about the Highland Water Project over the weekend. That announcement reported the South African foreign minister as having said that a stage had been reached of South Africa having to consider suspending its participation in the project if the Government of Lesotho did not want to continue dialogue with South Africa.

The report made it clear that the South African foreign minister was referring to dialogue on a security pact between the two countries. The official observed that there was no connection at all between the highland water project and negotiations on an Nkomati-type agreement. Both South Africa and Lesotho stand to benefit from the Highland Water Project, and the Vaal industrial complex will be the main South African beneficiary.

The official said that the project would have long ago become a reality if South Africa had not repeatedly withdrawn from the negotiating table. Cancellation of last Wednesday's supervisors meeting was the third time in the past decade that South Africa had suspended talks resulting in escalation of the costs of the project. On each occasion of suspension of talks, the Government of Lesotho has undertaken the responsibility of ensuring the resumption of the negotiaitons.

It is odd and suprising that cancellation of the supervisors meeting was not communicated to the Government of Lesotho. Mr (Roebrack), the South African supervisor of the project, simply telephoned the Lesotho supervisor and told him that the meeting was being cancelled for reasons connected with security issues.

As for negotiations on a security pact, the Government of Lesotho had made it clear that in principle it is ready to continue bilateral negotiations. The government had made no secret of the fact that the positions of both Lesotho and South Africa were still far apart and that government was still engaged in extensive consultations. The official stated that Lesotho was continuing that process and was ready as it had been in the past to ensure that the doors of dialogue with South Africa remained open.

Referring to a statement by Mr Botha that the Lesotho foreign minister had been dismissed, the official said that Mr E.R. Sekhonyana continued to serve the Lesotho Government as minister of planning, employment, and economic affairs, a posi-

tion he held together with the portfolio of foreign minister pending the reorganization of the foreign ministry by the head of government, Dr Leabua Jonathan.

Commentary Asks RSA To Resume Talking

MB271825 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The lunch time news program over Radio Lesotho contained last Friday an item about South Africa's unilaterally cancelling a meeting of supervisors of the project which had been scheduled for 23 August. Cancellation of the meeting raises three basic issues. One is the manner in which cancellation of the meeting was communicated to the government; two is the nature of the conduct of the negotiations on the Highland Water Scheme by South Africa; and three is the value of the scheme to both South Africa and this kingdom.

No formal communication on the cancellation of the scheme was addressed to the Government of Lesotho. On the contrary, South Africa chose to communicate her intentions by the most remarkable channel. Mr (Roebrak), the South African supervisor for the Highland Water Project, simply phoned his Lesotho counterpart and informed him that the meeting was being cancelled for reasons related to security issues.

When Lesotho sought through normal diplomatic channels clarification of South Africa's position, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs up to now has received no formal response. All that has transpired is that the SABC, South African Broadcasting Corporation, reported the South African foreign minister as having stated that his government was considering suspension of South Africa's participation in the scheme, stricter border control measures, and other reprisals if Lesotho did not want to continue dialogue with South Africa on a security pact. To relate the scheme to negotiations on a security pact is unwarranted and unjustified. To contemplate reprisals against Lesotho on a matter that is a topic of continuing bilateral consultations is unneighborly.

In previous commentaries, Radio Lesotho has made it clear that the Government under the leadership of the Right Honorable Prime Minister Dr Leabua Jonathan is ready and willing to adhere to the historic policy of dialogue with South Africa, which the prime minister initiated in 1966. That policy also embraces cooperation on security matters. The second issue is the manner of conduct of negotiations on the Highland water project.

South Africa has repeatedly withdrawn from the negotiations process. Cancellation of last week's meeting was the third time that South Africa had unilaterally suspended talks. In the past, the pretext was the cost of the water to South Africa. Now it is an Nkomati-type agreement between the two countries. There is no doubt that the scheme is of great importance to the peoples of this Kingdom and the Republic of South Africa. The recent drought that scorched Southern Africa has underlined in a most succinct manner the importance of the scheme. It is ridiculous that both Lesotho and South Africa continue to suffer from the effects of the drought when there are immense water resources trapped in the highlands of Lesotho. Delays in implementing the Highland Water Scheme for any reasons unconnected with the project by either party are clearly unwise and against the itnterests of both Lesotho and South Africa. It is in this spirit that we in Radio Lesotho appeal to South Africa to return to the negotiating table to ensure the earlier fruition of the Highland Water Project.

MALAWI

President Banda To Speak at MCP Convention

MB271942 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] His Excellency the Life President Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda has directed that this year's Malawi Congress Party [MCP] convention be held in Zomba from Sunday, 2 September, to Saturday, 8 September.

Announcing this today, a spokesman of the national headquarters of the MCP in Lilongwe said delegates to the convention - whose theme will be "Building the Nation" - are all members of the National Executive Committee of the party, Cabinet ministers, members of the regional committees of the party, district chairmen, secretaries and treasurers of the MCP, League of Malawi Women, and League of Malawi Youth, members of parliament, paramount chiefs and traditional authorities of the rank of chiefs, mayors of cities, members of municipal councils, and chairmen of district and town councils.

The spokesman said all delegates to the convention should arrive in Zomba tomorrow, 28 August. The spokesman added that the life president will address the opening session of the convention on 2 September, and this will be opened to all invited guests and members of the general public. He said the Ngwazi will also address the closing session on 8 September, and this again will be opened to all invited guests and members of the general public. The spokesman further said that there will be a convention mass rally on Sunday, 9 September, at Jali in Zomba district.

MOZAMBIQUE

2 Explosions Caused by Accidental Bazooka Shot

MB271212 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Maputo city was shaken by the sound of two explosions yesterday morning when a soldier coming up the Catembe ferry accidentally fired his bazooka as a result of his truck hitting a bump. The first explosion was the sound of the weapon firing and the second was the shell exploding harmlessly in the air. Two women who were slightly burned were taken to hospital immediately for treatment but there were no other casualties.

Portugal's Soares To Make Official Visit

MB271347 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Aug 84

["Communique from the Presidency of the Republic" issued in Maputo on 27 August]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Field Marshal Samora Moises Machel, the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique — Dr Mario Soares, the prime minister of the Portuguese Republic, will make an official visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique from 31 August to 3 September.

NAMIBIA

Mortar Attack Kills 2, Injures 2 in North

MB271329 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] A mortar in northern Namibia has left two children dead. Reports from Windhoek say that two Ovambi children were killed and two seriously injured after mortar bombs fired by security forces landed in a kraal [native village]. Police are investigating the incident, which happened last night about 3 km from Ongongo. The South-West Africa Territory Force headquarters confirmed that there will be a departmental inquiry.

Nujoma Statement on Dismantling Rail Line Denied

MB271410 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1229 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Windhoek, Aug 27, SAPA — No rail links from SWA/Namibia's hinterland to Windhoek were being dismantled, a spokesman for the office of the administrator-general said today. He was commenting on a weekend statement by the SWAPO's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, saying South Africa had begun to lift a railway line to Windhoek in an attempt to sabotage the country's transport network.

Mr Nujoma said the move was aimed at perpetuating the territory's dependence on South Africa and forcing future exports and imports to go through Walvis Bay. The administrator-general's spokesman said, "The statement by Mr Nujoma is once again a transparent propaganda effort by SWAPO and is devoid of any truth."

Botha Urged To Halt Killings by Security Force

MB271954 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1823 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Windhoek, Aug 27, SAPA — The leader of the Namibian Christian Democratic Party, Mr Hans Rohr, has urged the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, to put an end to what he claimed was the killing of civilians by security forces in the Kavango area of SWA/Namibia. Addressing a news conference in Windhoek today, Mr Rohn named several civilians who, he said, had been killed by security forces in the region.

Mr Rohr challenged those who did not believe his claims to take him to court. "People know that severe penalties await those who spread untruths about the security forces," he said. A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force in Windhoek declined to comment on the allegations until they had been studied.

Mr Rohr alleged that:

— Four people had been killed by security forces southeast of Nkurenkuru, about 10km from an army base, on August 15. The dead were Mrs Barbara Kaziku, her teacher son, Mr Rafael Gerhard, Mr Gerhard's three-year-old baby, and a resident of the kraal, Rudolf Erasmus, 8. The kraal and the bodies were set alight after the incident, while Mr Gerhard's fleeing wife, Mrs Florias Kamilius, and a daughter, Selina, 12, were shot and wounded.

— On July 12, a Kavango man, Mr Johannes Makuwe, had been taken away by a group of men wearing SWAPO uniforms but "eye witnesses noticed that they were wearing South African Army boots". Friends of Mr Mukuwe followed the spoor to a point south of Nkurenkuru were eyewitnesses said they saw him being put on a Buffalo armoured vehicle. Enquiries about his whereabouts had proved fruitless.

— Also on July 20, security forces killed the horse being ridden by a Kavango civilian, Mr Petrus Hausiku, south of Nkurenkuru. Mr Hausiku was taken away and has not been heard of since.

— A Nkurenkuru schoolboy, Alois Katamba, was shot and killed by security forces when he went to investigate shots in the area. He was unarmed and the incident also took place on July 20, Mr Rohr claimed.

— Several days later, another schoolboy in the same vicinity was wounded. He was presently being treated at hospital in Rundu.

— At several places in Kavango, civilians' cattle had been shot by security forces in the past few weeks. "The cattle are their riches and they cannot understand why it is happening."

Mr Rohr said his party deplored violence by all sides. "SWAPO has no right to kill puppets or traitors." He said in the context of the SWA/Namibian conflict, SWAPO had "extenuating circumstances" but there was "nothing for South Africa." Mr Rohr said the declaration of human rights by the Multi-Party Conference on the future of SWA/Namibia was not worth the paper it was written on. He called on Mr Botha to "restore fundamental human rights in Namibia."

SOUTH AFRICA

Voting Begins in Indian Parliament Elections

MB280845 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Voting has begun in the Indian parliamentary elections. Polling booths around the country opened an hour ago. Polling reports are not immediately available. Capital news bulletins throughout the day will be carrying reports and updates on the

voting. A total of 166 candidates are contesting the 40 seats in the House of Delegates. Most of the seats are in Natal, as Carmel Ricard reports.

[Begin recording] Over 80 percent of the country's Indian community live in Natal, so the focus will be on this province, particularly Durban, during the election. Of the 40 seats for the Indian chamber, 29 have been allocated to Natal. While Solidarity and the National People's Party are contesting all the seats, there are more than 70 independents standing as well as several candidates for the Progressive Independent Party. A major pre-election issue has been the validity of the thousands of special votes already passed.

Another feature has been concern over intimidation at the polls, plus the fear by participating candidates of leftwing action on the one hand, and by supporters of the Natal Indian Congress [NIC], of state harrassment on the other hand. The NIC has a team of lawyers standing by in case there is any trouble between their workers and the police. Carmel Ricard, Capital news, Durban. [end recording]

The remaining seats are in the Cape and the Transvaal. No seats are being contested in the Free State. That is because by law Indians are not allowed to live in the province. In the Cape, three seats are being fought and in the Transvaal, eight.

Political observers as well as the leaders of the political parties participating in the election have predicted a low percentage poll. In 1981 only 13 percent of registered voters cast ballots in the election for the South African Indian Council. Some analysts say today's poll may be even lower. The polling booths will remain open until 2100 tonight. All results are expected in early tomorrow morning.

In Pretoria, the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs has announced that petrol stations will remain open until 2300 tonight without payment of the 5-rand after-hours levy. Voting will also be watched closely by groups opposed to the election. Transvaal Indian Congress [TIC], official (Ismael Mumonia) explains what his organization will be doing.

[Begin recording] We will be sending members of the TIC to go to the polling booths to count the number of voters and to ensure that there are no irregularities both in terms of counting and in terms of voting procedure. We have already uncovered in a number of areas like Actonville an abuse with voting, particularly around special voters and in fact we will be taking out a Supreme Court action to declare the whole election in some areas. [end recording]

Meanwhile, a row has broken out between two condidates over the election manifestos. (Raman Bana) is the National People's Party [NPP] candidate. (Hussein Nulship) is an independent standing on the Colored Labor Party ticket. Both men have almost identical manifestos. Labor Party leader Alan Hendrikse accuses the NPP of being, in his words, bankrupt in their policies. He also says the NPP has copied his candidate's manifesto word for word and says the NPP is trying to climb on Labor's bandwagon, but the NPP candidate denies he has copied anything. (Bana) says his manifesto was prepared 6 months ago.

Incidents, Protests Disrupt Indian Election Day

Two Candidates Withdraw

MB271455 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1245 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 27, SAPA — Two of the four candidates for tomorrow's Indian parliamentary election in the Cape Town seat of Rylands have announced their withdrawal from the election. They are Mr Hassan Osman of the National People's Party, who said he had withdrawn on medical advice, and Mr Abdul Ebrahim, an independent, who said he now opposed the constitution. Mr Osman's car was recently burned.

The only other Rylands candidates still active are the Rev Edward Manikkam of Solidarity and Mr Abdool Mahomed, an independent. However the names of all four candidates will remain on ballot papers and both Mr Osman and Mr Ebrahim stand to lose their deposits if they obtain less than a fifth of the winner's vote.

UDF Leader Held; Detentions Extended

MB271150 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English
27 Aug 84 p 2

[Excerpts] Police have served six-month detention orders on the 17 boycott campaign leaders who have been held in "preventive detention" since last week. And police continued over the weekend with the clampdown on organisations campaigning for an election boycott, adding Mr Moss Chikane, Transvaal general secretary of the United Democratic Front, to its list of detainees.

Mr Chikane was apparently picked up by Security Police at his home in Soweto about 11am yesterday morning. It is not known under what law he is being held. This brings to 43 the number of leaders of boycott organisations who have been detained in the past week. A United Democratic Front spokesman said last [as published] that those held under Section 28 (1) of the Internal Security Act had been given detention orders that expire on February 28 next year.

It has been confirmed that Mr Patrick "Terror" Lekota, the UDF publicity secretary, and Dr Essop Jassat, president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, have been given this release date. Dr Jassat was visited by his wife in Diepkloof Prison yesterday morning and she was told that all the others held under Section 28 (1) of the Internal Security Act had been given similiar orders. However, this does not mean they will be released on February 28.

Section 28 (1), known as "preventive detention", requires the Minister of Law and Order to sign a detention order valid for up to a year. However, he can rescind this order at any time or he may renew it when it expires. Section 50, under which the others are held, allows for 48 hours' detention. At the completion of the 48 hours, the detainees must be released or transferred to another section of the Act.

The Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria would not provide more information on the detentions when the *RAND*

DAILY MAIL requested it yesterday. Major C.P. Crafford told the *MAIL* it was unreasonable to expect the police to collate information countrywide on short notice of the names and periods of detention pertaining to each detainee or to furnish details of the charges brought against people who had been released.

He denied that the police had already collated the information. The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, on Saturday released a full breakdown of statistics of the number of arrests and detentions which had taken place during last week. "I am not prepared to comment on the minister's speech," Major Crafford said.

Youth Gang Disrupts Classes

MB271451 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1315 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 27, SAPA — A gang of about 200 youths today roamed Mamelodi near Pretoria trying to disrupt classes at at least three secondary schools, police said. Police also reported trouble at Soshanguve High School where pupils hurled stones amid general unrest early today. A police spokesman said five youths had been held for questioning in Mamelodi.

Police apparently confronted the group of 200 near the Rethabile High School in Mamelodi East. The band then marched in Rethabile High School where police dispersed them. Police in vans patrolled the streets of Mamelodi after the incident, amid threats from the students that they would gather again and try to disrupt classes.

At all the other secondary schools, school gates were locked to keep the roving gang out so that classes could continue. It is understood that the decision to boycott classes today was taken at a meeting held at the St Francis Anglican Church yesterday.

"The students of Mamelodi know what the struggle is," one speaker told yesterday's meeting. They must join the struggle. What affects other schools also affects them."

Voter Intimidation 'Not Tolerated'

MB280557 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, has repeated the assurance given by the minister of law and order, Mr le Grange, that no intimidation of voters will be tolerated.

He said in an interview with the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] that police action during last week's House of Representatives election was proof of the serious light in which the Government regarded the intimidation.

Mr Heunis said that Indians were now being given the opportunity to realize their political ambitions without relying on another group to act as their spokesman. By not taking part in the election, voters would be choosing violent revolution in preference to evolutionary change.

As in the case of last week's House of Representative election, the SABC radio and television services will be on the air throughout the night to broadcast the results. The first results are likey to be available at about 2200.

Fake Posters Circulating

MB280957 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Pamphlets and posters purporting to be issued by the Natal Indian Congress [NIC] have appeared in Durban. The pamphlets urging Indians to vote in the election have been circulated in several Durban areas. Carmel Ricard reports:

[Begin recording] The pamphlets and posters claim the NIC has changed tactics and urge people to vote. The NIC has slammed the pamphlets and says no one should believe they are genuine. An NIC legal team has been sent to Mereback following reports that uniformed police had been pulling down NIC posters there.

On the polling front, stations have so far reported that they have been very quiet and just before 0900 about a dozen votes had been cast in (Arena Park). Meanwhile, in Pietermaritzburg thousands of people last night heard UDF, United Democratic Front, patron Alan Boesak speak at the final anti-election rally. He said a stay away today would be a vote for the continued struggle for a nonracial and undivided South Africa. Armel Ricard, Capital News, Durban. [end recording]

The Transvaal Indian Congress [TIC] has been similarly affected. Faked posters have been put up in the Indian township of (Azadville) on the West Rand. The posters were identical to the genuine ones saying, "Congress Says No to the Constitution," except the slogan was changed to "Congress Says Yes to the New Constitution." Meanwhile, riot police have visited the offices in Fordsburg of the TIC. An executive member of the organization (Mohammed Baam) told Capital what happened:

[Begin recording] This morning about 1,000 riot police walked into the TIC office. They hung around outside the office and when asked what they were doing here, they said the commander would be arriving shortly and we should wait for him. When the commander arrived he walked into the office and he looked around at our posters and made some remarks about them.

I asked him what was the purpose of his visit to the office. He seemed very arrogant and did not reply, and after looking at the posters on the walls, he just walked out. We suspect that they will probably come back a bit later with a search warrent to search the place, but they have not come back as yet. We are still awaiting some kind of action from them at a later stage. [end recording]

The report just in says that at 0900 this morning 18 voters had visited the polling station in Kimberly. This is a percentage poll of 3.5 percent, and together with the 55 special votes cast by 0900 yesterday morning, a percentage poll of 10.7 percent. The electoral officer, M.A. (Stroboss) says there are 512 voters registered in Kimberly.

Opinion Analyzes Aspects of Constitutional Trends

Flow of Political Rights Unstopable

MB271720 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] The minister of industries, commerce, and tourism, Dr de Villiers, says the flow of political rights in Africa can no longer be stemmed, although its nature and tempo in South Africa can certainly be regulated. Dr de Villiers was addressing students of the Rand Afrikaans University [RAU] at the invitation of the (RAU-Pulse) political study group. Discussing the future of South Africa, he said that the creation of an ideal demanded reconcilliation between reality and the values which had to be upheld. Such an objective could be formulated by the various population groups through dialogue and consensus.

Indian Party Leaders Comment

MB280902 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] In statements issued as election day started, the leaders of the two main Indian political parties expressed the hope that no matter which party or individual voters decided to support, each registered voter would exercise the newly acquired right to influence the direction of South African affairs.

The leader of the National People's Party, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said every vote cast during the election would be a vote for peaceful change and the creation of a just and fair society. The leader of the Solidarity Party, Dr J.N. Reddy, expressed the hope that those who wished to vote would be allowed to do so and that there would be no violence.

Constitutional Change Viewed

MB280809 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "Change"]

[Text] In an eve of election radio program, Indian political leaders have referred to the context in which today's elections for the House of Delegates are being held. It was clear, they said, that change was taking place in South Africa, and that the new constitutional dispensation was only the beginning of further change.

Similar assessment was made recently by an outsider, America's Assistant Secretary for Human Rights Mr Elliot Abrams. Giving a wide-ranging view to Congress of developments in South Africa, Mr Abrams concluded: There is a process of change underway with major implications for the future of that system. That is a fact which objective observers cannot deny.

Indeed, reform is inherent in the South African political situation. The work that has been going on for decades to build a suitable constitutional mold for the country and its peoples will continue. That is forced on it by the realities that shape the very nature of South African society: On one hand, the existence of numerous minorities, nations, and ethnic communities that are insistent on their right to control their own affairs and, on the other, an economic interdependence so strong that no one can flourish unless, through their combined efforts, all do.

The ultimate objectives will remain that of achieving unity and diversity and securing a just and stable dispensation for the country. These are imperatives that will inevitably ensure continuing changes in the constitutional sphere. South Africa has often been described as a society in transition. It will remain so for a long time to come in its striving for the perfect mold.

The new constitution is not, it cannot be, the last word on South Africa's constitutional development. There is no finality in politics that even the most ardent supporters of the new constitution regard it not as an ideal for all time, but as a workable and equitable arrangement for meeting and reconcilling legitimate but sometimes conflictiong expectations.

What the constitution offers to people of goodwill in all communities and to politicians who can rise to statesmanship is the unique instrument for progress. Expanding the horizons of freedom, unlocking potential for individual and community development, and strengthening the security of all, such are the rewards of meeting the challenge successfully.

Critics Miss Evolutionary Change

MB272002 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "The Indian Elections"]

[Text] The election by South Africa's Indian population following a week later than the one held by the Colored people will be the final major preparatory event before the introduction of the new tricameral parliamentary system in the country. (?This) is to be a form of power sharing between whites, Coloreds, and Indians, and represents a significant extension to democratic practices in South Africa's political life.

What critics of this country fail to appreciate is the essentially systematic and evolutionary process of political change taking place in South Africa. While other countries on the constinent reduced and even eliminated democratic practices — the latest example being Zimbabwe, which is to introduce a one-party state of a Marxist-Leninist mold — South Africa is gradually extending the principle. Through [words indistinct] through negotiation and consultation, the country is gradually bringing more and more people from various communities into positions of political power and influence.

The new style of government being introduced is consensus, with the various groups discussing issues and arriving at decisoins that satisfy all. In the process of extending democratic [word indistinct] South Africa is also extending the forum for debate and (?tact).

All the Colored and Indian leaders who are entering into the new political dispensation have declared unequivocally that one of the main purposes of their participation will be to [words indistinct]

what they call the dismantling of apartheid. This the South African Government is fully aware of and has (?no qualms about), thus extending the forum for debate and action.

Another factor which South Africa's critics fail to appreciate is the Government's courage in continuing along this road. Already sections of the Afrikaner communities have broken away from the National Party to form two rightwing Afrikaner political parties which strongly oppose the constitutional reforms.

This represents an erosion of the ruling National Party, which is risky for the party and a bitter pill to swallow. Nevertheless, Prime Minister P.W. Botha has declared that in the interest of fair play and justice he intends continuing with these reforms. And that is precisely what has been happening.

Heunis Discusses Decentralization, Elections

MB271733 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says the enthusiasm of industrialists in the face of the poor economic conditions indicates the success of the government's regional development, even at this early stage. Opening a factory at Atlantis near Cape Town, he said that if the current trend persisted, there will be close on 2.4 million people in the decentralized areas by the turn of the century. If this did not occur, the people would have to be accomodated in urban areas.

Mr Heunis said it was estimated that at least 36 percent of the costs involved in industrial incentive measures could be recouped through savings in the supply of water and on transport infrastructure for this large group of people in urban areas.

In an interview with our Pretoria news staff, Mr Heunis said that the low percentage poll in the first general elections of the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates could not be regarded as rejection of the new constitution. He said that scientific information at his disposal indicated that up to 40 percent of the Coloreds and Indians did not have a full understanding of the aims of the system. Percentage polls in the elections could not be used to gauge the credibility of a political system. Instead, they should be compared with conditions in developing countries, where percentage polls were usually low.

Labor Party Leader Calls for Halt to Removals

MB271750 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] The leader of the Labor Party, Rev Alan Hendrickse, has called on the Government to stop removing blacks from Langa, Guguletu, and Inyanga in the western Cape, but rather to develop these residential area. Mr Hendrickse told our Port Elizabeth news office that the Labor Party was appealing to the government to remove the restrictions which made western Cape a Colored-preference area and to grant 99-year leasehold rights to those blacks currently living in the area.

Cooperation Plan With Mozambique Drawn Up

MB280853 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] The chairman of the recently established (Repmoza), joint South African-Mozambican Company, Mr (Johny Henn), says a master plan has been drawn up to promote future cooperation between South Africa and Mozambique. The plan covers tourism, forestry, agriculture, industry, and economic cooperation in a number of other fields.

Speaking at the town of Komatipoort in the eastern part of the Transvaal Province, Mr (Henn) said he would submit the plan to the Mozambican Government in Maputo tomorrow, and should it be accepted, it would be submitted to the South African Government. He said the plan had been drawn up by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, the South African Tourism board, and Mozambican Government.

Mr (Henn) said that during talks in Pretoria last week, much interest had been shown by people who wanted to invest in Mozambique. Consideration was now being given to the establishment of a private company which would provide financial assistance to private individuals who wanted to invest in Mozambique.

No Foreign Department Comment on SWAPO Meeting

MB271217 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] News agencies report from Lisbon that African diplomats say South Africa, Angola, and SWAPO may meet on the Cape Verde Islands in the first 2 weeks of next month for talks on a cease-fire in South-West Africa. A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs was not prepared to comment on the report.

CP's Mabhida Vows 'Fight to Bitter End'

AU240735 Sofia BTA in English 1215 GMT 22 Aug 84

["Moses Mabhida: Fight To the Bitter End" — BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 22 (BTA) — In an interview for *NARODNA ARMIYA* Mr Moses Mabhida, secretary general of the South Africa Communist Party, dwells on the surging popular opposition against the racist regime in the RSA. "By stepping up their political and armed struggle against it, our people have voiced unequivocally their rejection of the existing apartheid system", he emphasises.

The eminent communist functionary says it is evidenced by the growing scale of operations launched by the military organisation of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the opposition moods swelling among the trade unions, the students, the various civil and religious movements. He lays particular emphasis on the activation of the trade union movement.

"For more than fifty years the black workers have been disen-

franchised", Mr Mabhida stresses in his interview. "Under the industry act, they were considered not workers but slaves. However, the drive to establish black trade unions, to unify the trade unions, have forced the racists to recognize the trade unions.

This was a large success for all progressive forces in our country, an indication of the good organisation of workers. Most of the trade union movements now are members of the United Democratic Front - an organisation bringing together all progressive forces in the country in their struggle against the racist regime."

Mr Moses Mabhida points out that the deepening crisis of the regime compels the racists to step up their mancuvres and to militarize the state with the purpose to perpetuate the hateful system of apartheid. At present the actual rulers of the country are the military.

"Today we cannot say that the Nationalist Party is the ruling party", he observes, recalling that in the time of Voerster, Botha was minister of defence, and Magnus Malan was commander-in-chief of the Army. It is just the same now: General Malan is the minister of defence, and Botha, besides prime minister, is also member of the "Security Council", the actual government of the country."

Speaking of the maneuvres undertaken by the racist rulers, Mr Mabhida points out that their are exemplified in the granting of certain political rights to Coloured and the Asian community. Mr Mabhida says in his interview, "The Botha regime is seeking allies to help him suppress 22 million blacks and safeguard apartheid and capitalism in the RSA."

The secretary general of the South Africa Communist Party puts high the solidarity the socialist countries and the progressive movements worldwide extend to the struggle of the South African people. "It is the great October socialist revolution that gave a decisive impetus to the disintegration of the colonial system in Africa", he stresses.

Mr Moses Mabhida attaches particular importance to the support that socialist Bulgaria gives to the struggling people of the RSA. He also notes the significant backing provided by the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement.

SWAZILAND

Queen Names New Foreign, Finance Minister

MB271307 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati
1130 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] The head of the nation, Queen Regent Ntombi, today chose Minister Without Portfolio Mhambi Mnisi as the new minister for foreign affairs and Member of Parliament Sibusiso Barnabas Dlamini as new minister for finance. When making this announcement this morning at Government House, the prime minister said these two men start their duties today, 27 August. There has been no announcement as to who will receive the portfolio occupied by Mr Mnisi, who will now fill one of the two posts that have for some time had no ministers.

Number of Mozambican Refugees Increases

MB271927 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] The principal secretary in the Ministry of Interior, Mr A.V. Mamba, this afternoon disclosed that the number of Mozambican refugees fleeing fighting between Government forces and Mozambican National Resistance, MNR, rebel movement bandits has risen to 745.

In an interview with our reporter, Mr Mamba said by midday refugees who were already at Lomahasha were numbering 539, and those at Siteki were totalling 206. The principal secretary told our journalist that moving the Mozambicans to the Malindza reception center was being temporarily delayed due to circumstances beyond the ministry's control, but he assured that it was doing everything possible to improve the situation faced by the refugees, who fled the country during the past 3 weeks. Meanwhile, a Swaziland Red Cross Spokesperson said the organization was continuing giving assistance to the refugees.

ZAMBIA

Lusaka Radio Reports Zaire Halts Expulsions

MB271909 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] All Zambians in Zaire rounded up in readiness for deportation to Zambia have been released and have returned to their homes. The diplomatic note confirming the reversal of an earlier decision was communicated to Copperbelt member of the Central Committee Alex Shapi today by Zairian Consul General Kesangana Dedetemo.

According to the note, as a result of President Mobutu's interference in the matter, all Zambians who had been rounded up in readiness for deportation to Zambia have been released and have returned to their homes. President Mobutu has ordered all regional government officials in the district — especially in Shaba Province — to release all the held-up Zambians, and not to go ahead with their expulsion, scheduled for 31 August.

'Arafat Arrives for Talks With Government, Party

MB271222 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in the country this morning for a 3-day official visit. Mr 'Arafat, who is also commander in chief of the Palestinian Armed Forces, was met on arrival at the international airport by President Kaunda; Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia; Secretary of State for Defense and Security Grey Zulu; members of the Central Committee; Cabinet ministers; party and government officials; and Lusaka-based party militants.

The PLO chief is expected to visit Dr Kaunda's old home in Chilenje and lay a wreath at the Freedom Statue this afternoon and attend a state dinner at Hotel Intercontinental in the evening.

During his stay, the Palestinian leader will hold talks with senior party and Government officials which are likely to center on the Middle East problems and the liberation struggle in Southern Africa. Mr 'Arafat has just completed a similar visit to Tanzania.

Kaunda Hosts Dinner

MB280818 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, has reiterated that the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian land is the only solution to the Middle East impasse. He was speaking last night when he hosted a dinner for the visiting PLO leader, Yasir 'Arafat, at Lusaka's Hotel Intercontinental. President Kaunda called on Israel to effect a complete withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem. He said Zambia remained convinced that there was no other solution that could be regarded as comprehensive or just unless the PLO fully participated in the search for such a solution.

Dr Kaunda emphasized that Zambia remained steadfast in its full support and solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab people. He explained that although Zambia recognized Israel as an independent state, it was totally against Israeli activity against the Palestinian people. The president noted that there were similarities between the Southern African and the Middle East struggles, adding that like Israel, South Africa had displaced Africans from their land and resettled them in bantustans. He further said the black people in South Africa and Namibia were denied their inalienable rights just as the Palestinians were denied theirs. President Kaunda observed that South Africa and Israel were both racist regimes and both export violence and unprovoked aggression against their neighbors.

Mr 'Arafat, who is currently on a tour of Africa, arrived in Lusaka yesterday on his first-ever state visit to Zambia. President Kaunda has described him as a great leader of a just struggle respected by Africa's leaders. Mr 'Arafat has highly praised Zambia and other Frontline States regarding their commitment to liberations struggles.

At last night's dinner, Mr 'Arafat has said his organization fully supported the struggle being waged by SWAPO and the ANC of South Africa against the South African regime. He said the PLO and the two liberation movements were fighting similar enemies who were being backed by the United States. Mr 'Arafat also reaffirmed his organization's stand to carry on with the struggle for the emancipation of the Palestinian people. He noted that President Kaunda was a well-known leader to all the struggling people in Africa as a leading champion for peace, justice, and freedom. The PLO leader thanked the president for the warm hospitality accorded to him and his delegation.

ZIMBABWE

'Arafat To Arrive in Harare for Visit

MB271849 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, arrives in Harare tomorrow for a 2-day visit at the invitation of the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe. Comrade 'Arafat, who is accompanied by a high-ranking PLO delegation, is on a tour of eastern and southern African countries which support the Palestinian struggle for a homeland. He has already been to Tanzania and is now in Zambia.